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HANNA FAVORS THE WEST

NEW-YORK WILL NOT HAVE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Chairman Wants to Direct the Campaign from Cleveland, but May Defer to the Wishes of the Executive Committee and Go to Chicago—Henry C. Payne Predicts a Hard Fight—The East Must Care for Itself.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—There is little doubt that the Republican National headquarters this year will be in the West—either at Chicago or Cleveland.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin is the first member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee to reach Cleveland to attend the meeting called for to-morrow. He came from Chicago last night.

Mr. Payne, to a reporter, said he was deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation. "I am satisfied," he continued, "that Wisconsin will be all right, and believe that Illinois will cast its Electoral vote for McKinley. It is going to be a hard fight, however, and the wisest and best generalship must be used in conducting the campaign. The Western States will be the seat of contest, and for that reason I favor the location of campaign headquarters at Chicago. It is folly to have the commander in chief fifteen hundred miles away from the scene of conflict."

The location of headquarters, it is conceded, rests largely with Mr. Hanna. He is quoted as saying that if there should be a change from New-York his preference is for Cleveland. Mr. Payne and the other Western members—Clayton of Arkansas, Dawes of Illinois, Durbin of Indiana, and Leland of Kansas, if united, could settle the matter in favor of Chicago, but it is not clear that they would oppose Mr. Hanna's wishes to that degree.

Present indications point to Cleveland as headquarters. Mr. Payne is emphatic against New-York. "If we can't carry the Eastern States on this issue," he says, "we can't carry anything."

Mr. Hanna said to a reporter to-day that there was nothing to add to the statement made yesterday afternoon. The Executive Committee would be in session, he thought, two days. He did not see how it could possibly get through its work in less time.

"I cannot tell," he said, "who will be the ninth member of the committee. I don't know yet myself. The committee will simply discuss details and methods of carrying on the campaign. We recognize that it is to be a battle royal, and naturally want to make no mistakes. What the committee will determine to do, of course, I cannot say."

Should the Executive Committee remain in session over Thursday Major McKinley will come up from Canton and see the members. He would come to-morrow, but the proposed visit of the women of Northeastern Ohio interferes.

Major J. A. Dick, Mr. Hanna's right-hand man, said in regard to the ninth member of the committee that the appointment would probably go to Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York. He said he did not think the committee would favor appointing Thurston a member just because Bryan was from Nebraska.

Senator M. S. Quay said: "Fight? Yes, I suppose we shall have a fight. You know the people every once in a while since the world began have been deluded by false prophets. I have too much confidence in the American people to suppose that they will be misled by the crank platform and crank prophets, but we shall make the usual political contest. There is no doubt of McKinley's election."

McKINLEY HAS MANY CALLERS.

Is Informed that He Will Carry New-York State.

CANTON, Ohio, July 14.—Major McKinley had not finished breakfast this morning before callers began to arrive. When he came out on the veranda to smoke his morning cigar all of the chairs were occupied and a fringe of men were sitting around on the edge of the porch and several were on the steps leading up to it.

Congressman Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo was among the early visitors. He talked for an hour with the Major, and rehearsed his article in one of the leading reviews on the money question. Major McKinley complimented the article highly. Mr. Mahany was accompanied by Col. Shepard of Albany, who was in the consular service under the last Republican Administration and for eight years before that time. Both assured Major McKinley that New-York would give him a majority without precedent in the history of Empire State politics. William C. Shires of New-York City, who called a few moments later, confirmed this opinion.

A good many persons who were present at the Chicago Convention have been in Canton since Saturday, but the first man who was a delegate came this afternoon. He is E. T. Cooper of Delaware, and he says he is going to vote for McKinley and sound money.

"The convention lost its head and was not in a responsible condition," said Mr. Cooper, "when it adopted the platform. I have been through the West some, and find the free-silver sentiment strong there, but I believe it has reached its highest point of development, and that from this time on it will decline in power and effectiveness."

CAPT. SMITH OUT FOR McKINLEY.

Will Lead Democrats This Year in a Sound-Money Parade.

Capt. William B. Smith is a well-known member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. He has always been a Democrat, and, beginning in 1884, he has, in each Presidential campaign, acted as the Grand Marshal of the Democratic Business Men's Campaign Club of that Exchange. This year he is out for McKinley, and he says that he will endeavor to organize his Democratic fellow-members, who are opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket, into a sound-money McKinley club.

Capt. Smith hopes to have a company of Democrats ready to join in the proposed parade of sound-money business men in this city on Oct. 31. He said yesterday that he expected to enroll at least 300 Democratic members of the Exchange under the McKinley banner.

Capt. William F. Daniels will act as Marshal of the straight-out Republicans in the Consolidated Exchange.

Withdrawing the Gold Coin.

The business of procuring gold coin in small amounts for individuals and institutions that presumably intend to hoard the precious metal is growing quite rapidly in Wall Street. The bullion dealers are making constant drafts on the Sub-Treasury, and some of them, it is said, are charging customers a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. The commission for the service of getting gold in $1,000 to $10,000 lots was one-eighth of 1 per cent. last week. The American Exchange National Bank withdrew $90,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada.

Accused of Highway Robbery.

Otto Schmidt of 104 Pitt Street, charged Charles E. Edwards, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, with having robbed him on Monday night in Beach Street. Schmidt said the prisoner and another man followed him for some time. One of them seized him about the body, while the other went through his pockets and took from him $11 and a silver watch valued at $18. Edwards was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

HORSEMAN HURT BY TROLLEY CAR.

Walter Turner Thrown to the Streets—His Horses' Legs Cut.

Walter Turner, forty years old, of 1,173 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was riding a horse at Seventh Avenue and First Street about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he and the horse were struck by a Seventh Avenue trolley car.

Mr. Turner was thrown from the horse and his scalp was lacerated. He was sent to the Seney Hospital.

The horse, which belonged at Westerner's livery stable, at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was cut on the forelegs, but was not seriously injured. No arrests were made.

COACH AND TROLLEY IN COLLISION.

John Scully's Brain Affected—Miss Kane Badly Bruised.

Trolley Car No. 2,389 of the Bergen Street (Brooklyn) line was on its way to South Ferry yesterday afternoon when, at the corner of Bergen Street and Carlton Avenue, it ran into a coach driven by John Scully of Classon and Fulton Avenues.

It overturned the coach and Scully was thrown to the street, reciving badly lacerated scalp wounds and concussion of the brain.

Miss Mamie Kane of 876 Dean Street, who was riding in the coach, was so badly bruised that she had to have her injuries dressed by an ambulance surgeon. Both were sent to their homes. The coach belonged at Washburn's livery stables, at Berford Avenue and Hancock Street.

TWO KILLED AT LONG BRANCH.

Plunging Horses Throw Men in Front of a Moving Car.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 14.—Arthur E. Chandler, Track Superintedent of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway, and James Sweeny, a laborer, were insantly killed by a trolley car this afternoon.

Chandler and Sweeny were engaged in loading ties from along the tracks into a wagon, to which was attached a spirited team of horses. When the car and trailer, in charge of Motorman George Bennett and Conductor Thompson came along, the horses began to plunge. Chandler grabbed at their heads to hold them, and was aided by Sweeny. When the car was less than ten feet away the horses made a plunge which threw the men on the track, and the car passed over their heads, killing them instantly.

Chandler had been a prominent railroad man for nearly forty years. He was sixty-three years of age, and unmarried. Sweeny, who had only worked on the road one day, was twenty-eight years old, married, and leaves eight children.

Passengers on the car claim the accident was the motorman's fault, as he saw the wagon at least 300 hundred yards before he reached it. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

Got His Foot Under the Wheels.

"Gus" Miller, five years old, of 123 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, was crossing Myrtle Avenue at Evergreen Avenue last evening when he ran against Trolley Car No. 1,847 of the Myrtle Avenue line. The rear wheels passed over his foot, crushing it. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. George Dahr, the motorman, was arrested.

Mrs. Olivet Beard Seriously Hurt.

Mrs. Olivet Beard of 97 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn stepped off Trolley Car No. 3,106 of the Fulton Street line, opposite 1,111 Fulton Street, at 6 o'clock last evening, while the car was in motion, and, falling, received a fractured arm and contusions of the back. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

HIS PHOTOGRAPH ALREADY TAKEN.

Vallon, Arrested in Bed, Saves Trouble at Police Headquarters.

Maurice Vallon, twenty-seven years old, who has a real estate and insurance office at 39 Cortlandt Street and had a furnished room at 45 Seventh Avenue, was recently indicted for alleged swindling of the Metropolitan and United States Casualty Company, Nassau and Liberty Streets.

Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office, with a warrant of arrest, made several visits at various hours of the day and night at the Seventh Avenue house, but each time was told Vallon was not at home.

Cuff told the hallboy at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he wanted to give some insurance papers to Vallon. The boy led him to the room, and there the detective found his man in bed and arrested him.

Vallon was taken to Police Headquarters and was about to be photographed for the Rogues' Gallery, when the prisoner declared it was unnecessary, saying his picture was already there, marked 3,300. This was found to be correct.

He was later taken before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, and held in $1,000 bail.

The complainant, George E. Taylor, Superintendent of the Casualty Company, alleges that Vallon secured a policy for a customer and retained the $90 premium which he collected.

Vallon had been in partnership with a blind man, and it is alleged that he was arrested, but discharged, for swindling his partner. Detective Cuff said Vallon had been in trouble several times, and was before indicted.

WAR VETERANS STILL FIGHTERS.

Col. Morton and Capt. O'Grady Resort to Their Fists.

There was a fight in the office of the City Clerk in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday morning between Col. Charles B. Morton and Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady, both war veterans.

Col. Morton has charge of the Naturalization Bureau and Capt. O'Grady is employed in compiling the Aldermanic records.

The fight arose over a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen Monday to provide electric fans in the City Clerk's office "to keep the flies off the clerks there."

Capt. O'Grady was the author of the resolution, which was introduced by Alderman Myers. Col. Morton thought the resolution reflected upon the clerks, and when he met Capt. O'Grady yesterday he told him he wanted him to understand that there were no flies on him.

He became so exasperated that he struck Capt. O'Grady in the eye.

Capt. O'Grady retaliated with two or three body blows that sent the Colonel staggering against the wall.

The other attachés in the office and a number of politicians who were present crowded around the fighters and urged them on, but City Clerk Benjamin entered the room and separated them. Hostilities then ceased.

Bankers to Go to Niagara Falls.

A large number of New-York bankers will leave here to-night and to-morrow for Niagara Falls to attend the third annual Convention of the New-York State Bankers' Association, which will sit on Friday and Saturday. Following are the names of some of the bank officers who expect to go: A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National; James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National and President of the State Association; J. T. Mills, Jr., Cashier of the Chase National Bank; Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; R. L. Edwards, President of the Bank of the State of New-York; Charles S. Stout, Cashier of the Bank of the Republic; A. Trowbridge, Cashier of the Bank of North America; W. J. Gilpin, Assistant Manager New-York Clearing House; Stuart G. Nelson, Vice President Seaboard National Bank; Frank Dean, Cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank; J. W. Harriman, Cashier of the Merchants' National, and R. W. Poor, Cashier of the Garfield National Bank.

COLORADO ON WEST BANK

THE STEAMER DAMAGED IN A COLLISION WITH A BARGE.

Her Twenty-eight Passengers Promptly Awakened and Brought Up the Bay to the City—Story of the Accident Told by the Pilot of the Tug Which Was Towing the Barge to Sea—B. E. Flint Gives Capt. Burrows's Statement.

While steaming up the Lower Bay early yesterday morning the steamer Colorado of the Mallory Line, coming in from Brunswick, Ga., with twenty-eight passengers and a general cargo, ran into a barge laden with cellar dirt and was so badly damaged that she was run upon the end of West Bank to save her from sinking in water above her decks. She now lies in twenty-one feet of water.

Her twenty-eight passengers were brought to the city on the wrecking tug J. D. Jones and were safely landed, and the barge, which was on her way to sea, was not seriously damaged. The Merritt Wrecking Company, which went to raise the Colorado under the direction of her commander, Capt. A. C. Burrows, who remained aboard the steamer, with part of her crew.

The owners of the damaged steamer were not inclined yesterday to give any details of the accident, and absolutely refused to give out for publication a list of the passengers. It was said at the office of the Mallory Line that no report of the occurrence had been made by Capt. Burrows, and therefore little was known of how the accident happened.

Purser Raymond, who came up to the city with the passengers, was equally reticent. He said that he was asleep at the time of the collision, and did not know how it happened. One of the Quartermasters of the Colorado said that he was below when the collision occurred. The Colorado, he said, was struck about thirty feet abaft the stern on the starboard side. A hole about 18 feet in length and 4 feet wide was made.

The passengers were all asleep at the time, he said, but they were roused by the officers and hurried on deck in great excitement. There would have been a panic had not the officers assured the passengers that they were in no danger. As it was found that the ship was fast filling with water, Capt. Burrows ordered the life-boats swung out over the side, and they were promptly prepared to be dropped into the water. The steamer was then off the west bank, off the Romer Shoals, near Buoy No. 7. A tugboat came alongside and took off the passengers and their baggage.

An account of the accident in detail was obtained yesterday afternoon from George W. Benson, pilot of the tugboat Charles Runyon of the White Star Towing Line, which had in tow the barge run down by the Colorado. He said that he was towing the barge, which belongs to the Bouker Contracting Company. The barge was loaded with cellar dirt, and was going to sea. The towline was eighty fathoms long. The morning was dark and misty, but not foggy. He carried two white lights to denote that he had a tow, and the barge also carried a white light at her bow and at her stern. While going through the main channel at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw the Colorado's lights, although he could not make out the hull of the vessel.

Benson said that he sounded one whistle to denote that he was going to port, but he received no answer to this signal. He blew another whistle, which was answered from the steamer. After passing the tug the Colorado's sudden change of course, and ran directly over the towline between the tug and the barge. Benson said he blew a danger signal to warn the Colorado, and backed up and slacked the hawser. He supposed as the steamer proceeded on her way that she had cleared the barge whose bow she attempted to cross, and he then tautened up his towline, and proceeded on his way to sea.

It was not until nearly 8 o'clock that, on looking back through his glass, he discovered that the bow of the barge had been carried away. He then scanned the horizon, and discovered the Colorado fast in the mud on the west bank. Benson said that the collision occurred through the Colorado changing her course.

The Captain of the barge is known as "Sou'weglan John," and he told Benson that immediately after the collision he shouted to Capt. Burrows, who was leaning over the rail of the Colorado: "There's a big hole in your bow!"

"It can't be possible," was the response he received, he said.

He shouted back: Yes, it is, and you had better push for land."

The Colorado immediately swerved about, and in a short time was on West Bank. There was no pilot on board the steamer when the accident happened.

The Colorado lies deep in the water, and it is probable that she is seriously damaged. The hole in her starboard side will be covered by divers, and then she will be pumped out and brought to Brooklyn, where she will discharge her cargo of naval stores and lumber, which is valued at $25,000. A portion of the perishable cargo and twenty-one members of the crew were brought to the city yesterday on the tug Wallace B. Flint.

E. B. Flint of Brunswick, Ga., a passenger on the Colorado, said that he was asleep in his room when he was awakened at 3:15 o'clock A. M. by somebody pounding on the door. He jumped up and was told to dress quickly and go on deck, as the vessel had met with an accident. He was assured that although the vessel was leaking there was no immediate danger. The other passengers had all been awakened and were gathered on deck. They were much excited, but there was no panic.

Capt. Burrows, Mr. Flint said, told him that he was on his way up the channel, moving cautiously, when in the darkness he made out a light. It was the light of the scow. He could not leave or turn from his course, and was expecting every minute to see the scow, which was gradually moving toward his ship, turn out. As it came nearer to him, and when he saw that a collision was certain, he rang the bell to slow up, and in an instant he was struck on the starboard side forward end. At first he thought his boat was uninjured, but in a little while he found that she was taking water. Then it was that the crew was instructed to arouse the passengers who were asleep. After the Colorado was run on West Bank and was out of danger, some of the crew resumed their sleep.

The Colorado is a sister ship of the Rio Grande of the Mallory Line, being in the service of that company on the Georgia-Florida Line and making semi-monthly trips between New-York and Brunswick. She is of 2,764 tons gross register. Her length is 306 feet, her breadth 39.6 feet, and depth 21.6 feet. She was built in 1879 at Chester, Penn. She is valued at $350,000.

GOING TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

Gov. Morton Will Start on His Summer Vacation To-morrow.

ALBANY, July 14.—Gov. Morton made his customary Tuesday visit to Albany during the Summer months to-day, returning to Ellerslie on an afternoon train.

The Governor will leave Ellerslie Thursday for Upper St. Regis Lake, where he will occupy the Twombley camp for a month or six weeks. This is one of the prettiest spots in the Adirondacks. The Misses Morton will accompany the Governor and Mrs. Morton and Miss Edith Morton will also join the party on their return from Europe the latter part of this month. The Governor does not expect to take action until after his return from the woods on the report recommending that the National Guard be rearmed with the Savage gun, or on the report of Commissioner Brown regarding the charges preferred against Gen. Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons.

While in the woods the Governor will run down to Albany once in a while, as he has been accustomed to do from Ellerslie.

ILLNESS IN VANDERBILT MANSION.

Cornelius, Senior, Said to Have Been Stricken—Son Reported Worse.

There were rumors yesterday afternoon and evening that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., had been stricken with paralysis, and that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had suffered a relapse, and was seciously ill.

Neither of the rumors could be confirmed, the servants at the Vanderbilt home and visitors there refusing to give any information. But the fact that Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street was covered with a heavy layer of tanbark in the afternoon, and physicians were visiting the house, confirmed the statement that there was serious illness in the house.

Tanbark was being laid on Fifty-eighth Street at 1 o'clock this morning to a point 500 feet beyond the western line of the house.

A member of the family who left the house about midnight said when asked the question whether Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., or Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was ill:

"There is no one seriously ill."

Asked why such large quantities of tanbark had been placed in the street if no one was ill, and why two consultations by three prominent physicians were held, the gentleman made the same reply.

"There is no one seriously ill."

"Is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., ill?" he was asked.

He replied: "It might be."

He then entered his carriage and was driven away.

Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., was out riding in Central Park on Saturday last in a hansom cab, and on Monday he again took another short drive.

He had a relapse, it is said, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 9 o'clock messengers were hurriedly dispatched for Drs. Draper and McLane, who went to the Vanderbilt mansion at once. They were soon joined by Dr. Delafield. A consultation was held, and by agreement Dr. McLane assumed charge of the case.

Relatives were sent for from their country residences, and at 8 o'clock last night another consultation was held. Drs. Draper and Delafield left the house at 9:30 o'clock. They declined to make any statement as to the condition of the patient, or give any information whatever.

Soon after their departure H. McK. Twombly, a brother-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., was hastily driven to the house, he having been summoned from his country place in Orange, N. J.

Messengers were seen making hurried trips to the home of Miss Grace Wilson, to whom young Mr. Vanderbilt is engaged, throughout the afternoon, and to a drug store and other places.

William C. Whitney was a visitor at the house in the afternoon, and on leaving there crossed the street to his own home. When asked as to the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., he replied: "Oh, I don't think there is anything dangerous about it."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that the elder Mr. Vanderbilt is seriously ill?" Mr. Whitney was asked.

"I do not think it would be proper for me to talk of the private affairs of another man's family," was the reply, and Mr. Whitney courteously but firmly refused to say any more.

THE COLOMBIA GOES ON THE ROCKS.

A Pacific Mail Steamer in Danger of Going to Pieces.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The steamer Colombia of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Capt. Clark, went ashore about 8 o'clock this morning during a thick fog, at Pigeon Point, a rocky projection about half way between San Francisco and Santa Cruz. The big steamer was on her way from Panama to San Francisco.

The Colombia is in a dangerous position, severely pounding the rocks, and if she is not soon lightened will go to pieces.

Capt. Clark telegraphed the office here that the steamer grounded at 8 o'clock. The weather was very thick and the vessel was lost in the fog. There was no notice of danger until the vessel ran head on the point. As soon as possible the engines were backed and an effort made to get back into deep water, but without success. The steamer was hard and fast aground, and it was impossible to move her an inch.

The Colombia is a new ship and one of the latest additions to the Pacific fleet of the company. She was built in Chester, Penn., in 1892, and is of 3,816 tons burden. The Colombia until a few months ago ran from Panama to New-York. She was making her first round trip between San Francisco and Panama when she ran aground.

CHICAGO THIEVES IDENTIFIED.

Chief Badenoch's Escape from Death at Their Hands.

CHICAGO, July 14.—John O. Collins and William, alias "Red," Sullivan were positively identified this morning as two of the men who robbed the clerks in the office of the New-York Biscuit Company, at Morgan and Randolph Streets, at noon last Saturday, and made away with over $2,000. Louis Larsen, a West Side tough, was also identified by Peter Ackerman, a butcher, of 279 West Randolph Street, as being one of the men who robbed his place of business some weeks ago.

Chief Badenoch to-day, speaking of the alleged plot to assassinate him, said:

"A few days ago, while driving along La Salle Street, I noticed a group of four or five fellows standing on the corner near Washington. They were a tough-looking crowd, and I sized them up as men who should be run in. I forgot all about the incident until yesterday, when we had "Red" Sullivan in the "sweat box," and he made his confession. Among other things, he told Inspector Fitzpatrick and myself that if I had made the slightest motion to arrest them I would have been killed right there and then. So that, while there was no plot to kill me, yet I only escaped by the merest chance from being shot down in the street."

CONFERRED WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The Unpaid Clerks in the Kings County Court.

ALBANY, July 14.—State Civil Service Commissioner Burt, Secretary Angel, and Chief Examiner Fowler of the State Civil Service Commission to-day called on Gov. Morton and his legal adviser, Mr. Lincoln. With them was a delegation from Brooklyn comprising Corporation Counsel J. A. Burr, Surrogate Abbott, Charles Y. Vandoren, Chief Clerk of the County Court; Samuel T. Maddox, for the County Treasurer, and John M. Ward, representing the City Controller.

The conference with the Governor was over the refusal of the Brooklyn City Controller to pay the salaries of the clerks and interpreters of the County Court in Kings County, who had been appointed since the passage of the law making the boundaries of Brooklyn the same as those of Kings County. Previous to the passage of this law the County Treasurer paid these court employes. Now they are paid by the Brooklyn Controller, who has refused to pay the salaries of all such court employes until they are certified to by the local or State Civil Service Board as having been appointed in accordance with law. The matter will be considered by the Civil Service Commission and the Governor.

Bids Wanted for City Bonds.

Controller Fitch will advertise to-day for bids for over $4,200,000 in 3½ per cent. gold bonds. Of this amount, the sum of $3,803,962.56 is for the construction of Harlem River Bridge, street paving in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, building school houses, park improvements, the East River Bridge, State taxes for support of the insane, and water stock. Bids will be opened for this amount on July 28. The remaining $400,000 will be used for the new buildings of the College of the City of New-York, and for the improvement of school houses. Bids will be opened July 27 for these bonds for this amount.

SHOT AT PRESIDENT FAURE

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE RULER OF FRANCE.

The Man Who Fired the Revolver Says He Used a Blank Cartridge and Did Not Aim at the President—He Fired in His Enthusiasm Over the Fall of the Bastile—The Police Consider Him Insane—Paris Greatly Excited.

PARIS, July 14.—What is claimed in some quarters as an attempt to assassinate President Felix Faure was made at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon at the parade ground at Longchamp.

The day was the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and was celebrated in the usual manner, including a review of the troops at Longchamp, which drew a very large concourse of people. Among those present were some of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who were yesterday elected honorary members of the Cercle Militaire.

President Faure, accompanied by Prime Minister Méline, Gen. Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Gen. Tournier, Chief of the President's military household, left the Palace of the Elysée in an open carriage and drove to Longchamp, it having been arranged that the President should review the troops. As the carriage passed through the Porte du Moulin entrance to the parade ground it was surrounded by troops who were to escort M. Faure to the reviewing stand.

Before the vehicle had proceeded far a tall, fair, and correctly dressed man of about thirty-five years of age stepped slightly in advance of the crowd and drew a revolver, which, some eye-witnesses declare, he discharged point blank at the President.

Immediately there was a scene of the greatest excitement, and it would undoubtedly have gone hard with the man had he not at once been seized by the gendarmes who were standing by. He was at once conducted to the temporary police quarters that had been established near the Grande Cascade, within the grounds. The man resisted arrest, declaring that he had done nothing to cause his being taken into custody. He claimed that he had not fired the revolver with any intention of injuring the President, and that, in fact, the weapon had only been loaded with blank cartridges.

He claimed that he had discharged the revolver in exuberance of spirits. Some of those who stood close by him when the President entered the grounds declare that two shots were fired. An examination of the revolver that was made by the police appears to bear out the prisoner's statement that blank cartridges were used, for in four of the chambers cartridges with no bullets were found. Attempts at the police station to learn anything further from the prisoner were of no avail. He stated that his name was François, and refused to say anything further. The prisoner appeared to be insane.

In the meantime the news of the affair had spread like wildfire, and the most exaggerated reports gained credence. The crowd of spectators surged toward the President's carriage, and the troops had a difficult task in keeping the excited people back. It took only a little time, however, for it to be learned that M. Faure was unharmed, whereupon the crowd cheered the President again and again.

M. Faure appeared to be entirely unmoved by the excitement. He had paid no attention to the shot, and calmly conversed with his companions in the carriage until the shouts and cheers of the multitude drowned his voice. Then, directing his coachman to proceed, the carriage, which had been temporarily stopped, went on to the stand, where the President reviewed the troops, after which he was driven back to the Palace of the Elysée.

The police informed a reporter of La Presse that François is the same lunatic who recently threw a bundle of petitions from the gallery of the Chamber of Deputies into the body of the House, thereby causing a semi-panic among the members, who imagined that the bundle was a bomb.

Late this afternoon François was examined by Prefect Lepine. He was then more communicative, and told the Prefect that in discharging the revolver he merely wished to attract attention. He reiterated his statements that he had had no wish to injure anybody, and that the weapon was loaded with only blank cartridges.

François was formerly a street surveyor, employed by the Municipal Council of Paris, but was discharged owing to his presumed Anarchistic tendencies. The special offense which led to his discharge was the publication of revolutionary verses. He lives at 46 Rue Clery. His residence was searched by the police, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found. The officials believe that he is insane.

During the commotion which followed the firing, a reputed Anarchist named Boulant was arrested for saying: "That's the sort of fellow for me. He has done the proper thing."

This approval of outrage is a penal offense under M. Dupuy's anti-anarchy laws, and Boulant stands a good chance of spending a few of the coming years in prison.

The feeling of the crowd at the reviewing grounds was illustrated by its treatment of a waiter at the café at the Grande Cascade. In some way this man was mistaken by the crowd for François, and a savage attack was made upon him. One of his eyes was torn from its socket, and he was almost lynched before the police were able to rescue him.

The news of the shooting had preceded the President to the city, and as he was recognized by the people on the streets through which he passed on his return, he was greeted with cheers and congratulations. This evening the diplomats and a large number of the prominent men called at the Palace of the Elysée and congratulated M. Faure. Several sovereigns sent telegraphic messages of congratulation.

Throughout the whole episode M. Faure was perfectly calm and unaffected. Both at the reviewing ground and on his return to the city he received an ovation, and was greeted with the heartiest cries of "Long live the President of the republic." The affair recalls to mind the fact that a similar assault was made upon the late President Sadi-Carnot in the Avenue de Marigny in 1893.

Many persons believe the story of the prisoner, whose full name is Eugene Marie François, that he had no intention of harming the President. A search was made at Longchamp for the bullet discharged from the revolver, but not a sign of it could be found. This is held to confirm the prisoner's story that he used blank cartridges. The police story that he is the man who caused the recent commotion in the Chamber of Deputies is generally discredited. They have mixed the prisoner up with Jean Pierre François, an Anarchist, who was implicated in the dynamite explosion caused by Ravachol, and who fled to London, whence he was extradited in 1892.

It is evident from the facts that have been learned that M. Faure would not have been in any great danger, even if François had used ball cartridges. François stood behind the troops who lined the wide road, and at the time the shot was fired the horses drawing the President's carriage were trotting fast. The carriage was surrounded by a cavalry escort, who raised a cloud of dust which almost obscured the carriage and its occupants from view. Had ball cartridges been used it is probable that one of the cavalrymen rather than the President would have been shot. The incident did not check the gayeties of the fêtes which were in progress in the city and suburbs in honor of the day.

The heat during the afternoon was intense, and the troops suffered severely. A large number of them were sunstruck, while others were exhausted. The ambulances on the field were ful of patients, and all the army physicians present had their hands full in attending to them. The heat was so great that some of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company preferred to remain quiet at their hotel. Many distinguished persons who were expected to attend the review were prevented by the heat from being present.

FOUGHT A MAN IN THE WATER.

Policeman Had Jumped Overboard After a Supposed Thief.

For a year a gang of young fellows has hung around Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets and Avenue A, and made life miserable for the grocers and other dealers in that vicinity.

Three members of the gang sneaked into the grocery and bottling establishment of Benjamin Fyre of Seventy-sixth Street and Avenue A yesterday afternoon. Each took as many bottles as he could of soda and ran. Two scaled a fence and ran through a vacant lot. Philip Ehret, the third man, ran down Seventy-third Street to the river.

Policeman Dent of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had on a brand new suit. Ehret wore a dirty pair of trousers and a shirt. Evidently he thought the policeman would not dare follow him, and he plunged overboard into the river at the foot of the street.

Dent, who had chased him, did not hesitate, but jumped overboard, too, and grappled with the fugitive. The man fought desperately, and the policeman had to draw and use his club in the water. Then he pounded his whistle for assistance. Policeman Bartholomew O'Connor responded and aided Dent in getting Ehret out of the water.

Both the policeman and prisoner were dripping when they arrived at Yorkville Court, two hours later. Ehret protested innocence, but Magistrate Mott committed him in $500 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

KILLED BY PILE-DRIVER HAMMER.

Two Men Were Standing Under It, When Supporting Rope Broke.

While a gang of laborers were driving piles in the Wallabout Canal, near the Washington Avenue Bridge, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, two men were struck by the heavy iron hammer of a pile-driver. One of them was killed outright, the other was seriously injured.

Archie McDougall, forty-five years old, of 802 Willow Street, Hoboken, the foreman of the gang, and Alexander Olsen, forty-four years old, of Twenty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, were standing on top of a pile, directing the engineer, when the rope broke and released the heavy iron hammer which suddenly descended.

It struck McDougall squarely on the shoulders, killing him instantly. Olsen was knocked down, receiving a fractured skull. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

OGDEN GOELET IMPROVING.

He Was Able to be on the Deck of the White Ladye Yesterday.

COWES, July 14.—Despite the fact that certain correspondents have denied the truth of the statement cabled yesterday that Mr. Ogden Goelet of New-York has been lying seriously ill on board the yacht White Ladye, which has been anchored in this harbor, The United Press learns that the report was absolutely correct. Mr. Goelet was taken ill three weeks ago and for a time was so seriously sick that he was unable to leave the cabin of his yacht. When the tide of his illness turned, however, he became rapidly convalescent and to-day he was able to be on the deck of the White Ladye the most of the time.

The White Ladye, with Mr. Goelet on board, returned to Cowes this evening.

MR. HILL VISITS MR. WHITNEY.

The Senator Comes to This City with Major Hinkley.

Senator Hill arrived in the city last night with Major Hinkley. They went to the Murray Hill Hotel, and afterward left there together.

Major Hinkley came back to the Murray Hill about 10:30 o'clock and retired, but the Senator did not return with him.

It was learned, however, that Senator Hill staid last night at the residence of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney.

He Will Succeed H. P. De Graaf.

Richard Hamilton, the Vice President of the Bowery (State) Bank, is to succeed President H. P. De Graaf, who died last Saturday. Mr. Hamilton has been in the service of this bank for several years, having for a long period filled the responsible post of cashier. He was at one time Secretary of the Clearing House Association, and was Acting Chairman of the body during the absence of Chairman Nash in Europe in 1891.

The Olympia's Quick Time.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A report received at the Navy Department to-day states that the cruiser Olympia, on June 7, made a trip from Hokodate to Yokohama, at an average speed of 19.94 knots an hour. The vessel was under natural draught and full power. The wind and sea were favorable, but her bottom is rough, as she has not been in dock for six months.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The steam barge Samoa, loaded with 74,000 bushels of grain, sunk on the Rock Shoal, off Brockville, Ontario. Her tow, the three-master Celtic, was also badly injured on the shoal. The Samoa is owned by Brown & Co. of Buffalo, and the Celtic by C. K. Jackson of Bay City.

—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Monday, $30,000 in money and jewels were stolen from Mr. and Mrs. Moore, patients. The valuables were taken from a trunk. William H. Thompson, a professional nurse at the hospital, has disappeared.

—Forest fires are raging in the Cascade Mountains for miles on each side of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Great damage has been done to timber, and at times the flames threatened trains passing over the mountains.

—Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson are at Bowling Green, Ky. They will remain there a fortnight, and return to Bloomington, Ill., where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

—Horace Cramer was stricken with apoplexy while painting the Gloucester ferryboat at Woodbury, N. J. He fell into the river and was drowned.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR BRYAN

CABINET OFFICERS ARE IN THE RANKS OF THE BOLTERS.

Secretary Herbert Openly Announces that He Shall Not Support the Ticket Nominated at Chicago—Other Secretaries Assumed to be Sharers of His Determination—Assistant Secretary Hamlin Denounces the Populist-Democrats.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Populists, who brought their work at Chicago to an inconsistent turn by naming a monopolist and a plutocrat at the end of a ticket headed by a Populist who expects to carry every State in the Union for the revolutionary party, and who will make another attempt to curry favor with the hated East by giving a hippodrome notification at the Madison Square Garden, are manifesting a remarkable desire to ascertain how the East will take the Dantonesque performance at Chicago.

Here in Washington, where the silverites have some followers, there have been inquiries to learn how the Administration will act. The indication of an interest of this sort shows how reckless and thoughtless the course of the Populist-Democrats was. The convention took a great deal of pains to let it be known that it was determined to do just exactly the opposite thing from that desired by the Administration. Of what interest can be to them the attitude of the Administration?

The number of persons employed in the Government service is not large compared with the whole voting population. The number of supporters of the Administration is never limited to the political friends of the President, nor is the number of its foes confined to the party opponents of the President. There is no doubt whatever that there are vast numbers of men in both the Democratic and Republican Parties who resent and who will reject at the polls the verdict of the Populist Convention at Chicago that the Administration of President Cleveland had not been faithful, courageous, and economical. There is no doubt that men like Tillman and Altgeld wish the action of the convention to be considered a censure of the President, and those who know the spirit of those desperate revolutionists know that, had they the opportunities of Marat and Robespierre, the President and his Cabinet might expect to be taken out, some fine morning, to Capitol Hill, to be guillotined in the presence of a red-capped multitude. Denunciation was what Tillman and Altgeld sought, and they were satisfied that it had been visited, because the convention would not approve.

It is absurd to suppose that the Administration which has been denounced and discredited in a Democratic convention can approve the denunciation of itself. Nor can it be expected that any officer of the Administration who knows that the Administration has been honest and faithful can subscribe to the Chicago platform. Secretary Herbert, although he has as much aversion as any one for the spectre of negro domination at the South, having knowledge of the Administration, is sure that it is courage

expect delegations from Eastern and Southern States, even if the party machinery of the States should be opposed to the plan, on the supposition that two Democratic tickets would mean the election of McKinley.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins said:

"The gold Democrats of Texas, Nebraska, and Illinois are organized and ready to go ahead as participants in a sound-money convention. Time must be given the States which have not yet taken action. There will be a sound-money convention of some kind anyhow, and without the necessity o fparty leaders, if they refuse to join us. There are enough of sound-money Democrats in New-York to send a representative delegation here, and they should have a ticket of their own to vote for."

Lawrence P. Boyle, who was a leader in the gold movement from the beginning, said: "The gold-standard Democrats of Illinois will not follow the lead of men who want to put a ticket in the field simply to help the election of McKinley."

The report was circulated to-day at the Palmer House that the Bryan Notification Committee was in communication with Senator Hill, with a view to inducing him to accept the Chairmanship of the notification meeting in Madison Square Garden. The silver Democrats here say that if Mr. Hill should preside at that meeting, that would be the end of the third ticket scheme.

It is believed generally at State Republican headquarters here that the National Committee at its meeting in Cleveland this week will locate branch headquarters in Chicago, and place National Committeeman Jamieson in charge of the Western campaign. This would be taken as a recognition of the claim that Illinois is to be the battleground of the campaign. The members of the Republican State Committee are aroused to action by the silver excitement caused by Bryan in Illinois, and a meeting of the committee is to be held tomorrow.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Senator Smith Says the Convention Must Decide the Course to Pursue.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 14.—Senator Smith to-day made the following statement with regard to the situation in the Democratic Party:

"Personally, I have a very positive opinion as to what ought to be done, but I do not consider it proper to express that opinion at this time. The instructions of the State Democratic Convention were unequivocally in favor of the gold standard, and the delegation was bound to do everything in its power to carry out the wishes of the party in this State. This was done, but the effort was futile, and the platform and candidate stand for principles directly opposed to those enunciated by our State Convention. In these circumstances I see but one course open to the delegation from this State, and that is to refer the whole matter back to the State Convention for such action as it may see fit to take. The party is free to act on any line that may be deemed wise, for the reason that Electors have not yet been put in nomination."

"What, in your judgment, will be the attitude of the State Convention?"

"I have not been home long enough as yet to find out. I do know, however, that there is a very wide diversity of opinion. Some with whom I have talked evince eager to bolt the ticket and put up an independent candidate. Others favor nominating Electors pledged to vote for none but a sound-money candidate for President. Others feel that it is the duty of Democrats to abide by the decision of the National Convention. The second thought and real thought will crystallize itself during the next few weeks I am wholly unable to judge. But one thing, to my mind, is plain, and that is that the question is so great and so pregnant with consequences that the people themselves are the ones to decide what to do."

"When do you think the State Convention will be held?"

"That has not been determined. Probably somewhat earlier than usual."

"Is there any silver sentiment in New-Jersey?"

"Yes; much more than is generally supposed. The agricultural element of each party is affected to a considerable degree by the enthusiasm of the Western farmers for this idea. It will be no easy task to overcome this enthusiasm wherever there is a large agricultural element."

"Then you foresee a walk-over for McKinley?"

"On the contrary, I am convinced that if the election were to be held next week Bryan would win. People here in the East do not appreciate the hold the free-silver idea has taken upon the masses of the entire West and South. They believe they are right in principle, and they will be impressed more and more as the campaign progresses by the personality of their candidates."

Mr. Harrity Makes a Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—When seen at his office this morning, Mr. W. F. Harrity was not disposed to discuss the political situation, and declined to express himself as to platform or candidates. Mr. Harrity, however, did make the following statement:

"Since my return to Philadelphia my attention has been called to a report sent out from Chicago convention week that I had said 'I am a Democrat, and after that I am a sound-money man.'

"There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. It is a pure invention, and the editorial articles based on it, which appeared in some of the Philadelphia, Boston, and New-York papers, are both unjust and unwarranted.

"I am a Democrat and a sound-money man, too," continued Mr. Harrity, "not afterward, but at the same time. And I shall do nothing whatever in the coming campaign that properly can be regarded as a surrender of my convictions upon the currency question or upon any other vital question."

Democrats in Orange Bolt.

NEWARK, N. J., July 14.—The East Orange Democratic Club, which was organized during the first Cleveland campaign as the East Orange Democratic Reform Club, repudiated the platform and candidate of the Chicago Convention at a meeting held last night. On motion of Joseph W. Stover a resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we condemn and repudiate the platform and refuse to support the candidates of the Chicago Convention.

Another resolution calling for another convention, for the nomination of a true Democrat on a gold platform, was not adopted. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to a special meeting to be called later.

Plans of Maine Democrats.

PORTLAND, Me., July 14.—The Democratic State Committee will meet here in a few days to talk over the political situation and decide on a plan of action for the coming State and National campaign. It is probable the State campaign will be pushed vigorously, and that the National campaign will be allowed to go by default, except in certain sections of the State where there are many silver men.

Repudiates Platform and Nominee.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Abend Post of this city, a prominent Democratic German paper, has repudiated the nominees and platform of the Chicago convention. The editor and manager, Fritz Glogauer, is a man of wide information on economic subjects. He said yesterday: "So far as my knowledge extends, the Germans almost to a man repudiate the monstrous fallacy put forth by the recent convention, that a great nation can be enriched by debasing its currency. It is too absurd a doctrine to find favor in their eyes. I think the recent convention was not only undemocratic, but revolutionary, and I shall oppose it. I favor the placing of a gold Democratic ticket in the field."

Influential German Paper Bolts.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 14.—Der Demokrat, the leading German daily of Iowa, bolts the action of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, and says:

Whenever a faction puts itself in control of a party and makes the same subservient to its own interests and forces upon such party a creed which is inimical to the best interests of the whole people, then there is no more room left for the honest and patriotic citizen in such an organization, and a separation becomes necessary. The common weal ought to stand for something higher than the success of the party, and since we consider the interests of this country, at present, safer under Republican Administration than under a revolutionary element of Populists, and similar violent elements, and the perpetrators of a coup d'etat, therefore, Der Demokrat will support in the present campaign the ticket headed by McKinley and Hobart.

Country Above Party.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 14.—The Morning Herald, the leading Democratic daily of Lexington, has bolted the Chicago platform. In an editorial headed "The Revolt Against Altgeldism," it says: "While the American citizen owes a duty to the party whose cause he has espoused, he owes a very much higher and more sacred duty to his country."

Unwilling to Stand for Populism.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., July 14.—Charles L. Jewett of New-Albany, ex-Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, has withdrawn from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Indiana District because his party declared for free silver.

BUSINESS MEN AGAINST BRYAN.

Views of A. H. Page and R. T. Woodward on the Situation.

A. H. Page of the firm of Faulkner, Page & Co. has never taken an active part in politics. Although he classes himself as an independent, he has been a great admirer of President Cleveland and his policy. In conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES respecting the coming campaign, he said:

"I voted for President Cleveland, and would have voted for any other Democratic candidate who represented the same principles, but now I can see only one thing to do, and that is to vote for McKinley. If any one had told me a few months ago that I would vote for McKinley, I would have been inclined to contradict the statement. I do not like the man. He is nothing more than a politician, and I believe he would have flopped to silver as quickly as he did to gold if he thought it would advance his own interests. Furthermore, I do not like his protection policy. I am in favor of a revenue, and if we need more than we are now receiving, I think we can get it without returning to the McKinley tariff.

"I do not think the tariff should be made an issue of the coming campaign. The fight should be made on the financial question. If Mr. Cleveland's recommendations on financial matters had been followed by the Democrats, there would have been no doubt as to which ticket would have been elected this Fall. There are some Democrats who will not be able to bring themselves around to vote for McKinley, even though they are opposed to the Chicago platform and the Democratic candidate. A third candidate, on a sound-money platform, would give them a chance to vote according to their convictions. I am in doubt as to whether a third candidate would advance Mr. McKinley's interests or not."

Rignal T. Woodward of the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. has not decided what course he will pursue in the coming campaign. "I am waiting to see what is to be done," he said yesterday.

"I know that I will not vote for Bryan, and I wouldn't touch McKinley with a forty-foot pole. I have always been a Democrat and have always voted for the party candidate, except Greeley, but then I took to the woods, or, rather, went fishing. If the Democratic Party had sense this year it might have nominated a candidate that would have swept the Eastern and Central States, and there would have been no doubt about the defeat of McKinley. But, instead of displaying sense, the party allowed the control of affairs to fall into the hands of a crowd of Populists.

"It is like gall and wormwood for a Democrat to swallow McKinley, but I suppose some of them will do it. I know I will not be one of them. I will not commit myself just yet, but I will say that I will not vote for a man who is anxious to make the tariff the leading issue of the campaign. If the Republicans had nominated a man like Allison, I would have been willing to vote for him in preference to the present Democratic candidate, but McKinley—never.

"The demand for a sound-money candidate is becoming more pronounced every day, and I am not sure that it would not be the best move to place a Democrat in nomination. Bryan is certainly not a Democrat, and honest Democrats will refuse to vote for him. Besides, there are many Republicans who would desert McKinley if a sound-money Democrat were nominated. Many persons have asked me what I am going to do, but I tell them all that I am waiting to see what happens."

THE FISH BOOM LAUNCHED.

Putnam's Delegates Instructed to Support the Speaker for Governor.

BREWSTER, N. Y., July 14.—The Republican Convention of Putnam County was held at Carmel to-day and selected delegates to the State, Congressional, and Judicial conventions as follows:

State—William Wood, William W. Everett, and T. W. Addis.

Congressional—Edward C. Weeks, Arthur Townsend, Charles W. Penny, John Donohue, Leonard W. Jaycox, and John R. Yale.

Judicial—Abraham J. Miller, Clayton Ryder, and Elisha N. Rusk.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Hamilton Fish has for many years represented this county in the Legislature as member of the Assembly, serving with distinguished ability upon many of the most important committees, and being twice elected by said Assembly to preside over its deliberations as Speaker, and by his wise and discreet course has gained the confidence and esteem of the Republicans of the State and the thanks of the people of his county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention be and they are hereby instructed to present his name to the State Convention as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Speeches were made by Judge Wood and Major Wells in presenting the resolutions.

Stole from Their Employers.

For the last six months Weiss & Segal, manufacturers of children's clothing, at 721 and 723 Broadway, have been missing stock. They complained to the police of the Mercer Street Station, and on Monday Detectives Worden and Brownell arrested Louis Eronson, seventeen years old, of 143 Orchard Street, a porter in the store. Fronson confessed his guilt and implicated Christ Eckhardt of 143 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Moran of 125 Greenwich Avenue, this city, two other employes of the firm. He said that he and the two men had stolen more than $1,000 worth of goods, by taking two or three suits at a time. Detectives arrested his companions. Magistrate Flammer, when they were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, remanded them until to-day.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, TEN PAGES, contains:

BRYAN AND SEWALL—The candidates and platform of the Chicago Convention.

CALL FOR ANOTHER TICKET—Illinois sound-money Democrats issue an address.

NATION'S HONOR AT STAKE—Candidate McKinley discusses the financial question.

LONDON'S IDEA OF BRYAN—He recalls to it the Wild West Show's loud voiced "announcer."

RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN—Boston's Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in England.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS—Great throngs attend the convention in Washington.

THIRTY THOUSAND KILLED—Terrible destruction by the tidal wave in Japan.

FORESTRY AS A SCIENCE—George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore an object lesson.

FOUR WARSHIPS ENGAGED—Events in the war carried on by the Cuban insurgents.

CHEAP MONEY CIRCULATED—Gold certificates and greenbacks are scarce.

NOVEL ELECTRIC RAILWAY—Self-propelling car on a road submerged by the sea.

BUGS, WORMS, AND BEETLES.—The great damage done by them to the agriculturist.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT contains several interesting articles on the interests of the dairyman, a story about fat tests, and New-York market prices.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Culture of Fruit Trees, by Henry Stewart; Cut Worms, Agricultural Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

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A POPULIST PROGRAMME.

THAT IS WHAT THE ELECTION OF BRYAN WOULD MEAN.

Leading Populists Working to Secure for Him the Indorsement of the Coming St. Louis Convention—Secretary Turner of the People's Party Issues a Manifesto in Which He Recommends Bryan as Worthy the Support of His Organization.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—J. P. Turner, Secretary of the National Committee of the People's Party, issued a manifesto to-day advising the Populists to indorse the nomination of Bryan at the Populist Convention at St. Louis on July 22.

In his address Mr. Turner says:

"The truth of it is that the only point the Populists now have to decide is whether or not they will take Mr. Bryan, whom every gold bug in the country has denounced as a Populist, for our next President of the United States, or whether they will take Mr. McKinley, who represents everything the Populists have denounced, and just the opposite of everything they have advocated since they have been a party."

BRYAN IS INDORSED.

Iowa's Non-Partisan Silverites Favor the Chicago Ticket.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14.—The Non-Partisan Bimetallic State Convention was held here to-day, with 200 delegates in attendance. S. H. Bashnor of Waterloo was Chairman.

John Hamilton, editor of The Daily News, had been selected to act as Chairman, but when his address was submitted to a conference of the leaders last night it was found to be against the ratio of 16 to 1, and a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Hamilton in regard to the matter. Mr. Hamilton preferred not to change his remarks, and the convention had Bashnor as permanent presiding officer.

Mr. Bashnor made a long address, full of denunciation of Wall Street in particular and the East in general, and prescribing the usual 16-to-1 dose as a remedy for all the country's ills.

The platform adopted declares for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1; indorses Bryan and Sewall, and instructs the delegates to support them at St. Louis.

Silverites Make Absurd Claims.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The following table was prepared at Bryan headquarters yesterday to show the States which the managers profess to believe they will carry for their candidate: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 8; Colorado, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Michigan, 14; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 3; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wyoming, 3; total, 208.

As 224 Electoral votes will decide the matter, this combination would give Bryan a majority of 5. The silverites place Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota as doubtful. They have a total of 75 Electoral votes.

Sewall a "Bloated Capitalist."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—Ignatius Donnelly, who has been considered a candidate for the Populist Presidential nomination, said yesterday that while Bryan was satisfactory to the Populists, they could not "go" for Sewall. Donnelly calls Sewall a "bloated capitalist," and says unless the Populists can make some arrangements whereby the Electors may vote for Bryan, and not for Sewall, the Populists will not indorse the Democratic ticket. The Democrats are slow about expressing their opinion of the Chicago ticket, but several have come out against it, and others say they do not know where they stand.

Manderson's Discriminating Pride.

OMAHA, Neb., July 14.—Ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson, asked what he thought of Bryan's nomination, said:

"As a Nebraskan I am very glad to see this complimentary recognition of the State. Mr. Bryan is a gentleman whose virtues as a private citizen and whose ability as a public man are such that this Commonwealth may well be proud of him. His nomination at Chicago was distinctly a personal triumph. He had been the architect of his own fortune.

"As a Nebraskan and as a citizen of the great Republic I am equally glad that the nomination of this highly gifted orator will not lead to his election. As a freebooter on the tariff and on National finances, his election would be a disaster to both the State and the Nation."

Kolb Likes Ticket and Platform.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14.—Capt. R. F. Kolb, who organized the Populist Party in Alabama four years ago, gave it out on his return from the Chicago Convention to-day that the Populist National Convention at St. Louis would make Bryan its nominee for President and predicted that Bryan would be at St. Louis to receive the indorsement. Kolb says the Democratic platform suits him and other Populist leaders, recently gathered at Chicago, and will probably be adopted at St. Louis.

Mr. Sewall, Kolb says, will not receive the indorsement of the Populists.

JUSTICE CLARK MISSED HIS FEE.

Bridegroom Thought None Would Be Necessary in New-Jersey.

Justice of the Peace James Clark of Hoboken yesterday performed a marriage ceremony for a Hebrew couple from the neighborhood of the Five Points, New-York.

The Justice had been reading the papers of late, and had his eyes open for one of those big fees that he thought he had read about. In order to have the thing done up in good shape the Justice sent out and purchased a marriage certificate. He handed it to the newly made husband, who thanked him and started to leave.

"One minute, young fellow. Haven't you forgotten something?" asked the Justice with a troubled look.

The bridegroom looked up in amazement and said, "Nit."

Then the Justice took him into a private room and quietly informed him that the customary marriage fee was $5.

"What!" exclaimed the frightened husband. "They told me you would perform the ceremony for nothing in Jersey, and I haven't come prepared to pay."

To prove it the bridegroom drew a few coins from his pocket and said that was all he had. An expression of disgust overspread the Justice's face and he exclaimed:

"Well, if you have any friends over in New-York who want to be married, send them over. We haven't anything to do here but pay office rent and perform marriage ceremonies for fun."

Policemen Fail to Go to Court.

Assistant District Attorney Lewis complained in Part I., of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, that policemen who were complainants or witnesses in trials of various larceny and robbery cases were not in attendance, and the trials could not go on. He said he would send a complaint to the Police Commissioners. One of these policemen was Sergt. Walling, whose father was formerly Superintendent of the Police Department. He sent word that the police were short handed, and he could not find time to go to court.

Cable Car Injures a Policeman.

Sergt. William J. Morgan, senior Sergeant of the Central Park police force, was severely injured by being knocked down by a Third Avenue cable car while crossing the avenue at Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. He received a severe wound over the left eye, and his left shoulder was badly injured. The Sergeant was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and later Sergt. Dillon went to the hospital and had the injured man removed to his home, 152 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Silver Ticket in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—The Penny Press announced this evening that ex-Congressman John Lind, (Rep.,) had consented to run as the silver candidate for Governor.

Pure

Rich blood is the basis of good health, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood. In fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

A HEAVY SHOWER AT NEWPORT.

Many Feathers and Fine Fabrics Spoiled by the Downpour.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Hundreds of dollars' worth of feathers and fine fabrics were spoiled this afternoon, a heavy and unexpected downpour of rain coming just when the drives were filled with society people, who left their light traps and took refuge in neighboring stores and cottages.

The most charming social event of the day was a luncheon given by Mrs. William F. Burden, at Beechbound, in honor of her guest, Miss Bradhurst. There were present Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Shirley Erving, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Hunter, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Robert Gerry, and Mrs. A. E. Tower entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer entertained at dinner.

Baron and Baroness de Levay, who were recently married at Bristol, gave a tea party this evening at the Country Club.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, A. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Helen Johnson, Isaac Townsend, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, George Henry Warren, and Frederic W. Stevens of New-York; Count Orlowski of Paris, Col. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, and S. Horatio Whitwell of Boston.

To-day's arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and the Misses Stone, returning to their cottages from New-York; Daniel J. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Holland, L. C. Weir, George L. Connor, G. F. Thompson, John J. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Peirce, Carl Eglinger of New-York, J. M. Dodge, Mrs. B. Ridgway, N. G. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wendt of Philadelphia, R. C. Dunn of Norfolk, Va.; Frederick C. List of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dickerman, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Fiske, W. H. Damsel of Chicago, E. A. Taft, C. S. Spencer, George B. Brown, Mrs. C. W. Coburn, J. L. Hall, Millie H. Taylor, E. A. Bigelow, J. H. Dunning, G. W. French, Miss J. C. Curk, R. K. Thomas, E. N. Tessier, R. F. French, J. A. Fernald, Samuel M. Child, L. H. Downs, Joseph Barlow of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Leach of Lynn, Mass., T. R. Simmonds of Dayton, Ohio; Daniel Symonds of Fitchburg, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Garvin of Winona, Minn.; Dr. M. G. Parker, Miss Carrie J. Wright of Lowell, Miss H. R. Johnston of Cincinnati, O. F. Owen of London.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson of New-York are guests of Mrs. C. N. Beach, who to-day sent out cards for a reception in their honor on Saturday.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Stanley Mortimer, Center Hitchcock, Cyril Hatch, and Robert B. Carpenter of New-York, and John Cadwalader of Philadelphia.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Abner B. Mellin of Germantown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fell of Lynn, Miss Kate Friend of Boston, Dr. Juliet Stevens of Chicago, F. B. Austin, William M. Austin of Washington, H. W. Babcock of Stonington, V. E. Schaumburg, and Dr. William Argyle Watson of New-York.

A NEW SILVER CERTIFICATE.

One of the Most Elaborately Designed Notes Ever Produced.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first delivery of silver certificates of the new design approved by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of 1896 was made to-day by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the Treasurer of the United States. The denomination delivered was the one dollar. It is a very beautiful change from the old conventional bank-note design.

The design for the face of this certificate is by Will H. Low, who has taken for his subject "History Instructing Youth." It is composed of the figure of a female, and at her side is a youth to whom she is outlining the history of the Nation. A bird's-eye view of the City of Washington from Arlington Heights, showing the Potomac River, the Washington Monument, the Capitol, and the new Congressional Library distinctly, is in the background. On the right hand of this design is an open book containing the first clauses of the Constitution. Around the border are wreaths, in which are engraved the names of many of the great men who have figured conspicuously in the history of the Nation, including statesmen, warriors, scientists, inventors, and authors.

The back of the note contains the portraits of President and Mrs. Washington, surrounded by beautiful scroll and lathe work. This note was submitted to many of the leading bankers in New-York and to others in all parts of the country, and has been universally pronounced one of the most beautifully executed notes ever issued by the Government, besides affording, on account of the fine and elaborately engraved work, the greatest security possible against counterfeiting.

A GREAT NIGHT AT MANHATTAN.

Members of the Cuban Junta Witnessed "Cuba" in Pyrotechnics.

The large number of pleasure seekers that gathered at Manhattan Beach last night were treated to a varied programme at Pain's open-air theatre that caused delight and surprise, even at this always popular Summer resort.

In addition to the spectacular display and dramatic performance of "Cuba," the celebrated French rope dancers, Mesdames Ella Zuila and Lulu, treated the Manhattan audience to their clever and unsurpassed feats. Besides the regular walking and dancing on the rope the two Frenchwomen gave three special feats of their invention. These were, first, a race across the tight-rope on a safety bicycle; second, muscular gymnastics performed on the back of a chair suspended in midair, and, third, the firing of a small cannon placed on the centre of the rope.

This last feat—a particularly difficult one—was repeatedly encored and applauded.

Among the noteworthy additions to be mentioned in connection with "Cuba" was the realistic presentation of the court-martial, with the ultimate escape of the prisoner under cover of the American flag.

Among the distinguished people in the large audience were members of the Cuban Junta now in New-York.

The number of spectators last night was among the largest yet seen this season—over 2,000 tickets were said to have been sold. Special trains were at the disposal of New-Yorkers for the return journey after the performance.

Paid a Man's Fine and Went to Prison.

A man who was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday allowed a woman to pay his fine and walked out of court, while the woman, who had no more money left, went to prison. The man said he was Charles Williams of 100 West Twenty-seventh Street. He had been arrested at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street for interfering with a policeman who had arrested three women for soliciting. Williams denied that he had done anything wrong. Magistrate Flammer fined each of the prisoners $5 each. Two of the women paid their fines and the third woman, Mary Porter, who had only $5, insisted on paying Williams's fine, because, she said, he had been arrested on their account. Having no money left to pay her own fine she went to prison.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

THE JURY LOCKED UP

NO VERDICT GIVEN IN THE HERSCHKOPF CASE LAST NIGHT.

Brief Summing Up by the Lawyers—Justice Fursman's Charge Interrupted by a Funeral Dirge—His Words Listened To Intently by the Alleged Murderer and His Wife—The Case Given to the Jury in the Middle of the Afternoon.

The case of Adolph Herschkopf, who is charged with murder by arson, was given to the jury at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at 10:30 o'clock at night the jurymen had not decided upon a verdict, and were locked up for the night. Justice Fursman will open court at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Herschkopf and his wife sat together in the courtroom and listened closely to Justice Fursman's charge. Herschkopf unconsciously wrinkled his brow into a scowl as he concentrated his attention.

While the Justice was making his charge the sounds of a dirge came in the windows as a funeral procession passed and obliged him to pause. Herschkopf looked into the eyes of his wife as though greatly troubled.

The taking of testimony in the case was concluded Monday, and when court was opened by Justice Fursman yesterday morning Albert Bach began to sum up for the defense. He said that most of the testimony for the prosecution was given by men who had shamelessly confessed to being incendiaries. These men had been hunted by the authorities, and to save their necks were making alleged confessions, throwing the blame on other people. He said there was a conspiracy among these men to send Herschkopf to the electric chair so as to save themselves.

Mr. Bach concluded his argument at noon with a strong appeal to the jury not to send a man to the electric chair on the manufactured evidence of men like Glueckman and Rosenbaum.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis summed up for the prosecution. He said the witnesses for the prosecution were not men of stainless character, for if they had been such they would have had no knowledge of the operations of the incendiaries.

Incendiarism, he said, is a most horrible crime. It is worked out in secret, and the community, for its own protection against these soulless assassins, is obliged in such cases to go into the muck and mire of human depravity and accept the aid of one of the wretches so as to punish the others.

Justice Fursman began his charge to the jurymen at 2:45 o'clock. He told them that if they had any idea as to the Court's opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant they must dismiss it from their mind and not let it influence them. It mattered not to them what the Court thought; they were to consider the evidence only.

He then defined the different degrees of murder by arson. He spoke about circumstantial evidence, and said it was necessary that the defendant should have applied the match or even be present at the fire to be guilty, so long as he aided or participated in the preparation of it. "I charge you," he said, "that if the defendant had any part in bringing about the fire he is guilty of murder.

"An alibi is easily manufactured," he continued. "If you find that the defendant was at Coney Island on the day before the fire, as his witnesses say, you must acquit. If those witnesses mistook the day or testified falsely you must convict."

He said that some of the witnesses for the prosecution were not good, honorable, honest men, "but the People are obliged to take evidence from persons of low character in order to protect the community against secret crime.

"This is a case of vast importance," he concluded. "I have no interest in the trial except to see justice done, and 'justice shall be done though the heavens fall.' You may retire now, gentlemen, and may your verdict be such that when you and I meet in the Palace of Justice on the golden shore we shall not be ashamed of it."

FREE SILVER DEMONSTRATED.

J. R. Wilkinson Scattered Coins Among Up-Town Gamins.

A well-dressed young man slightly under the influence of strong drink caused a panic at Broadway and Thirty-second Street yesterday afternoon, and in a few minutes had attracted so dense a crowd that the cable cars were compelled to slow up in order to avoid injury to those who stood in the street.

The burden of the young man's cry was "Free silver!" With each whoop for the emblem of the Populists, he thrust his hand into a pocket and, drawing out a handful of silver coin, scattered it over the heads of the throng.

It was hot work, but the small army of newsboys whose rendezvous is about Greeley Square, worked like beavers in pursuit of the flying quarters and dimes, regardless of mud, dust, or the approach of cable cars.

After scattering all the available silver supply at hand, the young man leaned against the iron rail at the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street and drawing a small check book from his pocket shouted to the crowd:

"Keep on cheering for Bryan and free silver. There's plenty more in the bank where that came from. I'll draw you a check if you don't believe me. Hurrah for free silver!"

Just then three policemen scattered the crowd right and left, and gathered in the young man, checkbook and all.

They led him circumspectly, as became the owner of a bank account, and took him before Sergt. McDermott, who sat behind the desk at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

A great crowd of people followed in the wake of the young man and his captors, and stood outside the station house and seriously discussed the story started by some wag that the prisoner was the Populistic candidate Bryan, who had been arrested for giving a practical demonstration of his free-silver theories.

To Sergt. McDermott the prisoner was, however, simply "a drunk," and to his routine of questions the young man answered that he was J. R. Wilkinson, twenty-one years of age, residing temporarily at 257 West Thirty-seventh Street.

It was learned that Wilkinson inherited $100,000 through the death of a near relative about eight months ago. He is said to have squandered all but about $20,000, which yet remains to his credit, as he declared, in the Fourteenth Street Bank.

DOES MANY THINGS IN HIS SLEEP.

Frank Wilson Found Wandering in His Night Robe.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 14.—Frank Wilson, twenty-eight years old, was found on the Eleventh Avenue Bridge in his night robe by a policeman this morning at 5:30 o'clock. He appeared to be unconscious of what he was doing.

The policeman recognized him as a somnambulist, who has been found walking about the streets once or twice before in a sound sleep.

The policeman shook Wilson without any apparent effect. The young man was finally taken to his home, Lincoln Avenue and North Fourth Avenue.

Wilson's father was watching on the veranda for his return. He said his son was a confirmed somnambulist, and wandered about, apparently in possession of nearly all his faculties. He unlocks doors, opens gates, and, on some of his nocturnal excursions, has gone several miles from home and returned safely. Expert physicians have been unable to cure the young man's sleep-walking habits.

Sought Death Because Out of Work.

Matilda Schaporitz, the young woman who tried to commit suicide on Friday morning by jumping into the East River at the foot of Market Street, was arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. She told Magistrate Kudlich that she was despondent because she could not find any work, and had been deserted by her friends. She is a garment maker, and has been in this country only three months. Magistrate Kudlich continued the case, and said he would release her if any one promised her work.

SHOUTING FOR FREE SILVER.

O'Brien Democrats Think Their Chance to be Heard Has Come.

The Executive Committee of the James O'Brien Democracy at a meeting in the headquarters of its Twentieth Assembly District branch in East Forty-second Street ratified last night the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and indorsed the platform of the Chicago Convention. This was done in resolutions that laid particular stress on the silver plank, and the speakers who made it the basis of fiery statement declared that they looked with equanimity on the belting of William C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, and other leaders who wanted to get out, especially Tammany's members.

The resolutions, which were presented by ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, follow:

Resolved, That the Young Democracy of the City of New-York hereby ratify and approve the platform of the National Democratic Convention, held at Chicago July 7, especially that portion of it which recognizes the right of free coinage of silver, independent of any other nation, at the present ratio of 16 to 1; and we also heartily indorse the nominations of William J. Bryan of Nebraska as candidate for President, and Arthur Sewall of Maine as candidate for Vice President, and pledge to these nominees our earnest and active support in the forthcoming campaign.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of Ten, to make preparations for a mass meeting, to be held at such time and place as they may determine, to further ratify the action of the Chicago Convention.

David Lloyd was the presiding officer, and in a group near him were Alexander Dumar, Chairman of the New-York State Division of the Silver Party; ex-Senator Bixby, Thomas M. Thorpe, H. Bowen, Secretary of the Bimetallic League; Alexander C. Lassen, Harding Weston, Henry B. Nichols, and H. Alden Spencer. About forty members of the committee were present, and there may have been a dozen curious Democrats.

One of the latter was a young man named John Davis, who asked two questions and started therewith a flood of oratory that poured out into Forty-second Street, across the Broadway car tracks to the westward and toward the East River on the other side of town.

When it was all over, young Mr. Davis—who had merely asked how, if free coinage was in the interest of silver miners, it could benefit the rest of the people, and how, if foreign nations refused to accept our silver notions, free coinage would benefit this Nation—remarked, sarcastically:

"They only talked. They made no argument at all. I was merely looking for information. I don't know anything about the money question, and I want to know how to vote. Mere declarations are worthless. I had a few more jaw-breakers for them, though, if they hadn't adjourned the meeting before I could get them in."

Mr. Bixby, in offering the resolutions, called attention to the fact that the followers of the ex-Sheriff, by agitating for free silver last Spring, made themselves originals. He spoke of Wall Street as a place of money sharps, trusts, and combinations, and of the Democrats who had no object to the Chicago platform as "tailors of Tooley Street" going around telling people they will bolt. "Let them bolt," he declared.

"We see that Mr. Coudert is going to bolt," he continued. "Who is Mr. Coudert? There is only one thing Mr. Coudert loves—the French Government, of which he is an attorney."

Mr. Bixby objected to William C. Whitney because of his connection with the Standard Oil Company and railroads. John R. Fellows he said, had been transformed into a Globe, weeping because the people have anything to say about the Democratic Party.

"When the bolters get out," said Mr. Bixby, "we won't know it."

Alexander Delmar told of his visit to the Committee on Resolutions in Chicago as a representative of the Silver Party, and then, after Alexander C. Lassen had declined to make a speech, Henry B. Nichols talked and said, among other things: "Silver will have a majority in every State west of New-York and south of Pennsylvania. We must join hands with the free agriculturist and the free farmer of the West or return to the condition of the serf."

Thomas M. Thorpe, talking at the international side of the coinage question, shouted: "Gen. Jackson paid his men in silver. He whipped the British, and we'll whip 'em again." Mr. Thorpe thought Wall Street is a place of humbugs, hypocrites, and devils, who were trying to wreck the country.

Then came Mr. Davis's first question. Mr. Delmar stood up quickly and told Mr. Davis that his question was awkward and showed he didn't know what he was talking about. The reason why we want more money, Mr. Delmar said, is because our population and the exchanges in the handling of products have increased.

John O'Brien of Harlem bellowed an answer on his own account to Mr. Davis. "What good is it to me," he yelled, "if I see $2,400 worth of gold decorating a lady's shopping bag if I haven't the price of a beer in my pocket and my tongue sticking to the roof of my mouth. Don't go into the intricacies of the question. That requires a giant brain and a college education. It never was intended that we should be poor. We are entitled to life. God and truth are with us. That's the answer to all questions."

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB MEETING.

Advocates for Gold Argue Against the Silver Platform.

The Social Reform Club of 28 East Fourth Street, which, after every monthly meeting, indulges in a discussion, chose, last night, the topic of the day, gold and free silver. E. H. Crosby, who presided, said, in opening the

GLENCAIRN WINS AGAIN

THE CANADIAN BOAT DEFEATS EL HEIRIE ON A TRIANGULAR COURSE.

She Took the Lead at the Start and Was Never Headed—The American Boat Gained a Little at Different Parts of the Race, but Her Chances Were Spoiled by Rather Poor Handling—To Race Again To-day.

G. H. Duggan's tiny craft Glencairn won the second race for the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup yesterday. The race was over a triangular course, and the contest was closer and more interesting than on Monday. The Glencairn was better handled than the El Heirie, and won more on that account than because she was the better boat.

The Crane brothers, who sailed the El Heirie, made one or two serious blunders. First of all, on the first leg they set their spinnaker over the balloon like a topsail, instead of having set it on the boom and guyed forward like the Glencairn's. The result was that it had not anything like the drawing power of the Canuck's, and the El Heirie was beaten badly in the first two miles. On the next two legs of the course she did very well, and gained considerably. She got so near to the Glencairn that on the first leg of the second round some thought she would take the lead, but when she was doing well one of the brothers altered the trim of the boat by going forward to hold the spinnaker boom down. This stopped her at once, and the Glencairn managed to hold her lead.

On the last leg, too, the trim of the boat was altered, so that her rudder was considerably out of water, and the Canuck made a big gain.

It was an average Summer day for a yacht race. The wind was light, and at times almost died away. The Glencairn did remarkably well in the light breeze, and had the race well in hand from start to finish.

To-day the third race of the series will be sailed. It will be to windward or leeward and return, and if the Glencairn wins, the cup will go to Canada.

The course yesterday was a triangular one. Each leg was two miles, and the tiny racers were to sail twice around. A light breeze was blowing at the start from the northwest by west. The first leg of the course was east by north, one-half north, the second leg northwest, and the third south by west, one-half west. So the first leg was a free reach with booms to starboard, the second leg a beat, and the third a reach, with the wind a point abaft the port beam.

The Dunderberg, with the committee on board, anchored at the starting line, Oyster Island Buoy, at 12:15, and five minutes later the preliminary signal was given. Both yachts were ready then for the race. The El Heirie, handled by the Crane Brothers, put a balloon jib in stops and loafed at the westward of the line. The Canadian, Glencairn, with G. H. Duggan at the stick and F. P. Shearwood as crew, had only a jib set. At 12:20 the preparatory signal was given, and the racers had five minutes to get to the line. spinnaker was put in stops on the El Heirie, and when only one minute was left the El Heirie's balloon jib was broken out, booms were eased to starboard, and both stood for the line.

Mr. Duggan had judged his time beautifully, and crossed almost with the starting signal, at 12:35:11, and the El Heirie was only seven seconds behind. Her working jib set as a spinnaker and guyed well forward was broken out as she crossed. The Glencairn began to forge ahead at once. She kept to windward of her course, and seven minutes after the start her spinnaker was set and guyed forward like that on El Heirie. The Riverside and Hope started at the same time as the racers to try and beat the choice of the committee and the Canuck if they could. Fifteen minutes after the start the wind had lightened very much, but the Glencairn kept going and was nearly a quarter of a mile in the lead. It got very flat for a while, and the two racers were sailing in a little streak of wind less than 100 yards wide. As they approached the first mark the wind freshened again, and the Glencairn rapidly drew away. The times taken as they turned on the mark and hauled on the wind were:

	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Gain.
Glencairn	1:07:51	32:51	5:09
El Heirie	1:13:00	38:00	

Light sails were taken in and sheets trimmed flat on both boats. They hauled on the wind on the port tack, and Mr. Duggan had so much lead that he took a short hitch to starboard and came on the port tack again as the El Heirie turned the buoy. This put the Glencairn about a quarter of a mile dead to windward. This hitch did not do Glencairn much good, as it turned out. The wind hauled a little more to the westward and El Heirie was able to lay her course for the mark, while Glencairn had to come down with started sheets. The times taken at the mark and the elapsed times and gains are:

	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Gain.	
Glencairn	1:36:12	28:21	..	..
El Heirie	1:38:48	23:48	2:36	2:36

The Glencairn was still 2:36 in the lead as they tacked around the mark, and then it was a close reach to the finish on the starboard tack.

The wind dropped very light on the third leg, and the boats made slow headway. At 2:07 both made a short hitch to the westward, evidently going to meet a little puff that was coming in. They kept on the port tack just two minutes, and then came about again and stood for the mark. The tide was running to the eastward, and set both boats down. They were able to fetch the mark without any more hitches. The times taken were:

	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Gain.	
Glencairn	2:19:48	43:36	..	..
El Heirie	2:22:16	43:28	:08	:08

The El Heirie had gained 8 seconds on the last two miles of the first round. In actual sailing, taking the time from when they crossed the line, the elapsed times were: Glencairn, 1:44:37; El Heirie, 1:46:58. The Glencairn just fetched the mark, and Mr. Duggan tried to jibe her boom over, but she would not jibe, so it was eased off to port and the spinnaker hauled up and broken out to starboard. The El Heirie was jibed beautifully, and her spinnaker was broken out to port and her balloon jib set. As soon as Mr. Duggan saw the El Heirie jibe the Glencairn's spinnaker was taken in, her boom jibed over, and the spinnaker set to port.

The El Heirie was fast crawling up on the Canadian, and the hopes of the spectators began to revive. Bets were made that El Heirie would win, and one Boston enthusiast bet that the Yankee boat would be in the lead at the next mark. For a while it looked as though he would win. Then Messrs. Duggan and Shearwood put on two wide-brimmed straw hats, and the Canuck at once began to improve her position, and the revived spirits of those who had hoped to see the Yankee win dropped again. They both ran to the north of the course, and had to take in light sail and jibe to fetch the mark, and then both jibed at the stakeboat. The times were:

	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Gain.	
Glencairn	2:54:23	34:35	..	..
El Heirie	2:56:40	34:24	0:11	0:11

El Heirie had gained 11 seconds but was still 2:17 behind the Glencairn. On the second leg they started off close hauled on the port tack to the second mark. As they got out in the Sound the wind freshened considerably and the Glencairn improved her position. At the second mark the times taken were:

	Time.	Elapsed Time.	Gain.	
Glencairn	3:15:30	21:07	0:20	..
El Heirie	3:18:00	21:20	..	0:20

The Glencairn had gained twenty seconds, and after passing the mark she stood on the port tack for a minute and twenty seconds, and then tacked to starboard. The El Heirie tacked right around the mark. The Glencairn was then well to windward of her rival. It was a close reach to the home mark. The tide was running strong to the east and settling the boats down. The wind, too, near the finishing line, drew more off shore. Mr. Duggan held the Glencairn close until he was sure of being able to fetch, and then ran for the line with started sheets. The El Heirie was pinched all the way home, and then had to make two short hitches to fetch the line. The time at the finish and elapsed time on the last leg were:

	Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Gain. H.M.S.
Glencairn	3:53:16	37:46	3:52
El Heirie	3:59:38	41:38	..

As the Glencairn crossed she was saluted by the assembled fleet, and Commodore Rouse had the Royal St. Lawrence Club flag run up at the foremast of the Iroquois. The El Heirie, too, was saluted. Her owners had sailed a plucky race, and it was not their fault that they were beaten. The table is as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Glencairn, G. H. Duggan	3:53:16	3:18:16
El Heirie, C. H. Crane	3:59:38	3:24:38

So the Glencairn wins the second race for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, with 6:22 to spare.

The House Committee of the club announces that a reception will be tendered to G. H. Duggan and F. P. Shearwood, representing the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, challenger for the Seawanhaka International Cup; R. G. Fitz-Gibbon, Rear Commodore of the club; J. C. C. Almont, and the ladies accompanying them; and to the Messrs. Crane the defenders of the cup, at the clubhouse, Oyster Bay, on Saturday evening, July 18. The club steamer will connect with all trains as usual, and for the accommodation of residents of Oyster Bay will leave the Montant dock at 8 and 9 P. M., returning from club float at 10:30 and 11:30 P. M.

Range Lights at Milton Point.

MILTON POINT, RYE, N. Y., July 14.—Range lights have been placed for the convenience of vessels entering Milton Harbor at night. There are two range lights showing red, so placed, one behind and above the other, as to give the range midway between Ship Rock Buoy and the ten-foot Shoal 25, southwest of West Rock. The first or lower range light is placed upon the club dock, and is about 20 feet above mean low water. The rear or high range light is upon a staff on the shore about 200 feet distant, and is about 45 feet above mean low water. These lights are so screened as not to be visible from the deck of a vessel when approaching the harbor from the southward or eastward until the course is clear of the Scotch Caps and West Rock. In the end of the pier there are two green lights suspended, one above the other, the higher of which is about 20 feet above mean low water.

Puritan Chartered by Dr. Hopkins.

BOSTON, July 14.—The famous cup defender, Puritan, whose rig was changed this Spring from sloop to schooner by her owner, ex-Commodore J. Malcom Forbes, of the Eastern Yacht Club, has been chartered for the season by Dr. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia, who will use her at Newport, where he has a Summer home. Dr. Hopkins was the purchaser in 1892 of the 46-footer Glorianna, from E. D. Morgan, her original owner, and with Capt. John Barr in command, raced her against "the Adams boys" in the Harpoon. Before that he owned the 53-footer Cinderella, which was also sailed for him by Capt. Barr. The Puritan, which passed into Commodore Forbes's hands from those of the syndicate which built her for her successful defense of the America's Cup against the Genesta in 1885, was used by him as a cruiser under her original rig until 1892, when he bought the Volunteer from Gen. Paine, and the next year changed the latter back to a sloop rig again. The Puritan has been laid up at Lawley's ever since, but is sound and in good condition. She makes a fine looking schooner in her rig, and is apparently fast and able.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 14.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reposo, B. B. McGregor; Reva, George R. Ronalds; Maspeth, C.M. Meyer; Sea Bird, Lewis J. Bird; Duquesne, E. R. Hostetter; Ava, Walton Ferguson; Torna, W. L. Stow; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg. Schooner yachts Avalon, F. L. Leland, and Alcaea, David Dows, Jr. Sloop yacht Veneura, George F. Baker.

Passed West—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Aquilo, H. A. Van Liew; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Eleanor, Robert A. Ballantine; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Stranger, Mrs. George Leads, and Emeline, S. W. Roach. Schooner yacht Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell. The steam yacht May, E. D. Morgan, left at 6 A. M. for new-York. Left for the eastward—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats.

At Anchor—Steam yacht Valiant, W. K. Vanderbp, and sloop yacht Dare, Henry G. Well. The schooner yacht Crusader was launched this afternoon. The schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, and Alert, Commodore Clement A. Griscom, were hauled out this afternoon to clean and paint. The sloop yacht White Wing, Commodore Lewis Kolter, left here this afternoon for Mamaroneck.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—Yachts Sailed Today—Steamers Chetolah, Bayard Thayer; Fedinda, F. L. Osgood, and Sparta, of the New-York Yacht Club; schooners Ingomar, J. Berry King; Colonia, Clarence Postley, and Atlantic, W. A. Marshall, and sloop Athne.

Yachts Arrived—Steamers Shearwater, Mr. Harrison; schooner, Una, of the New-York Yacht Club; sloop Rover, and yawl Huron.

Other Yachts at Anchor To-night—Steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; Sultana, W. H. Langley; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Gladys, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and Xara, A. E. Tower; schooners Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter; Quickstep, W. G. Roelker; Puritan, W. Barton Hopkins; Yampa, R. S. Palmer, and Ariel, Mr. Chubb, and sloops Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands; Pocahontas, Mr. Clark; Fredonia, Dwight Braman, and Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

CANADIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

New-Yorkers Start Well in the Preliminary Round.

QUEEN'S ROYAL, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 14.—Play in the Canadian tennis championships began this afternoon under the most favorable weather auspices. In the preliminary round great interest was taken in the game between Fischer and Lieut. Davis of West Point. Some fine rallies and good all-around work was seen, but the Middle States champion won handily in two straight sets, 6—4 each. Whitman, the Harvard crack, had no difficulty in beating Rumsey of Buffalo, a promising young player.

The hardest fight of the day was that between Arthur Hawes of Boston and D. F. Davis, two young players who showed excellent form. The Bostonian won two sets to one.

An interesting contest was that between A. E. Wright, a New-York veteran and ex-Newport crack, and C. A. Vergh of Hamburg, Germany. Wright's effective science, service, remarkable back-hand returns, and his ability to cover the whole court, won him the game. Bethel, the West Point soldier, beat Lay of Ottawa in two straight sets. Summaries:

All Comer's Singles, Preliminary Rounds.—Fischer of New-York beat R. P. Davis of West Point, 6—4, 6—4. A. P. Hawes, Boston, beat D. F. Davis, St. Louis, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4. M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat B. C. Rumsey, Jr., Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1. F. G. Anderson, Toronto, beat C. M. Pope, New-York, 6—1, 8—6. W. A. Bethel, West Point, beat J. C. Lay, Ottawa, 6—0, 6—3. J. P. Paret, New-York, beat A. C. MacMaster, Toronto, 6—5, 6—1.

First Round—A. E. Wright, New-York, beat C. A. Vergh, Hamburg, Germany, 6—3, 6—3.

Cooper Beats Bald.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 14.—To-day was "Tom" Cooper's day, and he again demonstrated that he is entitled to the title "Monarch" by beating "Eddie" Bald in the mile open in a hot finish and fast time considering the dirt track on which the race was run. Cooper, "Con" Baker, Kennedy, Bald, Loughead, Eaton, and Bliss qualified for the event, Sanger being shut out of the final. Twelve thousand people saw the races. Summaries:

Half Mile, Open, Amateur.—Harry Marsh, Ann Arbor, won. Time—1:02 4-5.

Mile, Open, Professional.—"Tom" Cooper, Detroit, won; "Eddie" Bald, Buffalo, second; "Fred" Loughead, Sarnia, Ontario, third. Time—2:13 4-5.

Mile Handicap, Amateur.—"Joe" Goldberg, Kalamazoo, won. Time—2:22 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—H. S. Legg, Coldwater, won. Time—1:01.

Mile Handicap, Professional.—"Fred" Loughead, Sarnia, (60 yards,) won; "Con" Baker, Columbus, (50 yards,) second; Kimball, Indianapolis, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:00 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Fletter, Kalamazoo, won. Time—12:15 3-5.

MRS. MARIE DELGADO IN COURT.

Hearing in Case of Alleged Shoplifting Put Off Until July 21.

Mrs. Marie Delgado, the wealthy Cuban of 74 West Ninety-second Street; her cousin, Sophia, twelve years old, and Tuana Rodriguez, fifteen years old, who were arrested in Ehrich Brothers' dry goods store Monday evening on a charge of shoplifting, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Lawyer Walter C. Gilson of 22 William Street appeared in their behalf, and asked Magistrate Flammer to adjourn the case to give him time to get witnesses to prove that all the property was bought, and not stolen. Magistrate Flammer granted the request by holding the woman and two girls in $500 bail each for examination July 21.

Mrs. Jennie V. O'Connor and Miss Mamie Quigg, the private detectives of the store, appeared as complainants. They denied that they had been guilty of reviling Cuba, or of speaking harshly to the prisoners at the time of the arrest.

Charged with Wife Beating.

John Guilefoille, a longshoreman, of 108 Charles Street, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness, wife beating, and neglect of his children, but the policeman sent with the warrant for his arrest had to fight hard before making him a prisoner. Guilefoille's wife had asked Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, to commit her two children to some institution, because their father would not support them, and also because he beat her. One of the children was committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the other, who is only eighteen months old, was left with the mother. Guilefoille was held in $500 bail for trial.

THE TWENTY-THIRD'S GOOD WORK.

Every One at State Camp Greatly Pleased with It.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 14.—The Twenty-third Regiment is setting a pace that other regiments that come to camp this year will find it hard to follow. The work it is doing is thoroughly excellent in every particular. It has gone through the battalion drills with only those mistakes that are to be looked for in a regiment that has been doing a major part of its work in an armory, and its drills need no criticism.

The guard mount of the morning, like that of yesterday's, was superior to anything done heretofore this season. The appearance of the details was quite perfect. Arms and equipments were thoroughly clean, and every one seemed to know the duty expected of him.

Lieut. Col. Butt was very enthusiastic about it, and said it was one of the best guard mounts he had seen in camp.

While the battalion of separate companies is doing good work, it is not up to the high standard of the regiment's. Their company drill is very pretty, but they are not used to drilling in battalion formation.

A cool breeze has made the day very comfortable, but it was quite warm on drill duty. One or two men left the ranks temporarily on account of the heat, but went back again to finish the drill.

The Twenty-third Regiment is feeling disappointed to-night because Gov. Morton, who was expected here Thursday, cannot get away from Albany this week. He has promised to come the first week in August, however, when the cavalry and the Fourth Regiment are in camp, but that is not very consoling to the Twenty-third.

Nevertheless, they are going to try and have one gala day during the week, on which they will tender Gen. McAlpin a review. Whether that will be Thursday or Friday has not been officially determined, but it will probably be Thursday.

The veterans of the regiment will not have an excursion this year, but friends of the regiment are expected up just the same.

Company D looks forward to entertaining its friends to-morrow.

There was a pleasing departure from the routine work this afternoon for the officers in the way of pistol practice. The old rifle butts to the north of the camp were utilized, the range being shortened for the pistols. There were two targets, one for the "non coms" and one for the officers. Some very good scoring was done, and the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed.

The Armory Board held a meeting at State Headquarters during the afternoon. The board is composed of Gen. McAlpin, Gen. McLewee, and Gen. Flagler. Plans for the building and repair of armories were looked over, but nothing of direct importance was done.

Next week the Second Battery detail will have a platoon of guns and caissons brought here from their armory in the city with the necessary horses and an increase in the detail to handle them.

First Lieut. Flanagan will come up to take command and drill them. The only guns they have now are some muzzle-loading brass Napoleons. Drilling with these is inclined to confuse new men in the battery, for the battery's equipment is of the very latest breechloading pieces.

The evening services at the Young Men's Christian Association tent this evening were conducted by Quartermaster Hall of the Twenty-third Regiment, Chaplain Parker having returned to the city.

Capt. Dillenback of Battery K of the regular army arrived at camp to-day to inspect the New-York State batteries of artillery.

The officer of the day to-morrow will be Capt. L. J. Praeger of the Twenty-third Regiment; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. George P. Hughes of the Forty-sixth Separate Company, and Second Lieut. P. P. Pope of the Twenty-third Regiment.

ARTHUR ADAMS'S BODY FOUND.

The Ticket Placed on It Had in Some Way Been Changed.

The mystery surrounding the alleged disappearance of the body of Arthur Adams, who died recently on Blackwell's Island of paralysis, was cleared up yesterday morning.

A body ticketed as that of Arthur Adams was sent to the Morgue from the Island Monday. It was given to the relatives of the deceased, but when the undertaker was embalming it it was discovered that a mistake had been made in the bodies.

Arthur Adams's brother declared that the body which was being embalmed wasn't that of his brother, and he ordered it to be sent back to the Morgue. The body was accordingly taken back to the Morgue. It was that of an old man with gray hair and whiskers; Arthur Adams had light-brown, curly hair, and was only thirty-nine years old.

The mystery remained unsolved until yesterday morning, when William C. Holton, the nurse who attended Arthur Adams in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, called at the Morgue. He examined all the bodies and identified the one that was ticketed Arthur Adams as that of James McGrane, seventy-five years old, of 327 East One Hundredth Street. Relieved of that sheet, who died on Monday in the almshouse.

Then the body ticketed James McGrane was shown to Holton, and he immediately identified it as that of Arthur Adams.

How one body was substituted for the other is still unexplained. Superintendent John J. Terry of Blackwell's Island was an early visitor at the Morgue. He had read the story of the bodies and was greatly concerned over the mistake.

He sent for the relatives of Adams to further identify the body.

Dr. Bonner, who performed the autopsy on the body of Arthur Adams, was also at the Morgue yesterday. He said he had permission to perform the autopsy from Mrs. Charlotte Adams, the mother of the deceased.

The life of the deceased was insured for $150 in the Prudential Life.

Superintendent Murphy of Bellevue Hospital is going to make an investigation of the whole affair.

LAND FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES.

Lehigh Valley Road Institutes Condemnation Proceedings.

Application was made to Judge Lippincott in the Hudson County Supreme Court in Jersey City yesterday for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn lands belonging to the Currie estate and Mount Zion Sanctuary. The lands in question are situated in the Communipaw and Greenville districts, and are wanted for the Greenville and Communipaw Railroad, a branch of the Lehigh Valley.

The Trustees of Mount Zion Sanctuary appeared by counsel and opposed the motion. They said that the company had not made proper effort to purchase the land, and further alleged that the company proposed to take more land than was needed for railway purposes, which it had no right to do under the Constitution.

The Court decided against the Trustees and named Homer Brooke, John Heck, and John Garrick as the Commissioners.

Newfoundland Fishermen Annoyed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 14.—The French Shore trouble continues to be a prolific subject of discussion. Representations from the scene show the great hardships the local fishermen labor under this season owing to the vexatious French encroachments, and the repressive measures enforced by both the British and French warships, which make the resident Newfoundlanders the victims of every dispute, being fearful of opposing the French fishermen because of the diplomatic friction which might arise. Intelligent observers think that the outcome of the matter will largely depend on how the pending questions between England and France are settled.

Fell Under a Railroad Train.

Andrew Reed of 613 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, employed at the car shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Kingsland, jumped off a passenger train a few minutes before it reached the station in Hoboken at 6 o'clock last evening, and his right leg passed under the wheels. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital in an ambulance.

The New-York Times.

is NOT AN ORGAN but a newspaper printed for people of intelligence, who have been taught to read English. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

You can read THE TIMES without debasing your intelligence or morals.

NEW-FANGLED SHIP HERE

FIRST APPEARANCE OF A WHALEBACK SAILER IN THIS PORT.

Her Bulging Sides Enable Her to Ride Any Sea—Put to a Severe Test in a Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope—Twelve Knots an Hour with the Wind Abeam—Her Name Is the Ancona—Moored at Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

A rather remarkable specimen of marine architecture came into port yesterday. The British four-masted steel ship Ancona, a sailing whaleback, Capt. Lemuel E. Robbins, arrived from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, after a pleasant run of fifty-two days. There are many whaleback steamships afloat, and they have at times entered this port, but this is the first time that a whaleback sailing vessel has been seen here.

The Ancona was built at Greenock, Scotland, by Russel & Co., in 1893, from designs furnished by Capt. Robert J. Kelly of Liverpool, England, an old sea Captain and shipowner, who is the managing Director of the company which owns the Ancona and her sister ship, the Bermuda. She is built of steel throughout. She has four masts, the fore, main, and mizzen masts being of soft steel up to the topgallant yards. They are square-rigged. The jigger mast is a steel pole, and is schooner-rigged. The vessel carries a remarkably large spread of canvas. The rigging is all of steel wire. There are no chain plates, the shrouds being fixed to steel eyes bolted outside of the ship. The Ancona is 300 feet over all and her extreme breadth is 48 feet. Her broad deck is flush fore and aft, as there is no forecastle head or poop deck.

The stem of the Ancona is like that of any other large sailing vessel, but about twenty feet abaft the stem the sides appear to bulge out. This peculiartity extends to the stern. The whaleback formation of the sides makes the Ancona a dry ship, as it prevents her from shipping seas, and this is greatly helped by the fact that there are twelve feet of freeboard even when she is fully laden. She is of 2,570 tons' burden, and can carry more than 4,000 tons' dead weight.

Capt. Robbins said yesterday that the Ancona was a fair sailer and a good sea boat. She received a severe test in a succession of severe southeast gales while off Cape Horn on a recent voyage, and behaved well under the strain of the severest weather Capt. Robbins had experienced during his life at sea.

The first voyage of the Ancona was made in 1894, when she took a cargo of paint from Cardiff to Rio de Janeiro. Her next voyage was with a cargo of coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Diego, Lower California. From there she went in ballast to Portland, Oregon, where she was laden with wheat and sailed to Queenstown for orders. From Queenstown she went to Barrow-on-Furness. After discharging her cargo there she went to Penarth for a cargo of coal, which she conveyed to Cape Town. She came from that port in ballast to New-York, consigned to J. H. Winchester & Co., and will load with a cargo of case oil for Shanghai.

The voyage from Cape Town was pleasant. Nothing unusual occurred except that James Burchell, a sailor, forty years old, fell into the lower hold on June 4, and died some hours after the accident from his injuries. He was buried at sea the next day. On several days during the voyage, with a good breeze abaft the beam, the Ancona made 12 knots an hour.

This peculiar looking ship is now lying at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

GARBAGE IN "CAT ALLEY."

Left Standing Until Police Headquarters Men Complained.

Inspector Cortright made a complaint to the Street Cleaning Department yesterday because four barrels of refuse had been allowed to remain standing in "Cat Alley," opposite Police Headquarters since late last Thursday afternoon. The stench from them was frightful. Ash cart drivers have been in the neighborhood every day, but they would not remove the refuse because it had not been properly separated. Paper was mingled with ashes and garbage.

Inspector Cortright could not see why the lives of a score or two of children should be endangered for any such excuse. He also asked the authorities at the Mulberry Street Station what action the police who patrol the post opposite Police Headquarters had taken, and he was surprised to find that no report had been made of the stench or of the Street-Cleaning Department's neglect.

A policeman was at once sent to "Cat Alley," but by that time Dr. Roberts of the Health Department's Sanitary Bureau had induced Col. Waring's department to send an ash cart man to the alley to remove the nuisance. The ash man declared that he took refuse away from the place last Saturday and Sunday, but every one at Police Headquarters said the contrary was true.

Danger in Area Railings.

Helen Heward, twenty-two months old, fell into an areaway at 52 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street June 21, killing herself. At the inquest yesterday, before Coroner Tuthill, it was shown that the railing around the areaway was a single bronze bar, two feet from the ground. The one who planned the railing did not have in mind the safety of children. As such railings are common throughout the city, the Coroner thought that the Building Department was at fault for letting them be put up, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring this department.

East Side Landlords Warned.

Thirty landlords and real estate agents of the lower east side were present in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday in answer to summonses issued at the request of Acting Capt. Hogan and Detectives Nell, Carter, and Webb of the Eldridge Street Police Station, and were warned not to let apartments to disorderly women. Some of the men had been warned in court before, but the others denied knowing the character of their tenants. Magistrate Kudlich warned all of them that if they were brought into court again he would hold them to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Citizens' Alliance Indorses Bryan.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Citizens' Alliance sent to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, William J. Bryan, yesterday, a dispatch stating that it had unanimously indorsed the platform and candidates of that convention. The dispatch was signed by John Gilmore Boyd, President of the alliance; Henry Nichols, Vice President; Adolph Luhrs, Treasurer, and William A. Butler, Secretary.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The army retiring board convened at Chicago September, 1895, has been dissolved, and the following retiring board has been detailed to meet there Aug. 10: Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. James F. Wade, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Recorder.

The following officers have been ordered before the retiring board: Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry; Major Alexander S. B. Keyes, Third Cavalry; Major John G. Turnbull, First Artillery; Major John A. Darling, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Horace B. Sarson, Second Infantry; Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth Infantry; Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Ninth Cavalry. At the conclusion of their examinations the officers will return to their proper stations.

—Capt. J. B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered from Chicago to Lexington, Ky., on business pertaining to the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.

—Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the North Carolina State Guard at Wrightsville, N. C.

—Lieut. B. P. Schenck, Ninth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list on account of disability.

Navy.

—Commander S. W. Very has been detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Cramps' shipyard, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris has been ordered to the Pensacola yard.

—Paymaster H. C. Machette has been ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Engineer R. G. Denig has been ordered to the Constellation.

O'CONNOR WAS NOT DEAD.

Daughter Said He Was—Wants Part of His Wife's Estate.

Mary O'Connor, who for many years had been running lodging houses at 10 and 12 Dover Street, died June 18, leaving an estate variously estimated at between $1,000 and $5,000. Her daughter, Catharine T. Austin, applied for letters of administration on the estate, and in her petition swore that the decedent left no husband; in other words, that the father of the petitioner was dead; that she was thirty years of age, and that the estate was worth about $1,000.

The matter came up yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, when it was discovered that the husband of the deceased was very much alive; that through his attorney, Samuel Cohn of Temple Court, he opposes the application of his daughter for the letters on his wife's estate, and asks that he, as the husband of the decedent, be appointed administrator.

Counsel for Mrs. Austin admitted that Michael O'Connor, the husband, was alive, by stating that he was an inmate, and had been for many years, of the Almshouse, despite the fact that the petitioner said her father was dead. Counsel claimed that O'Connor deserted his family thirteen years ago, and that they had heard nothing of him since.

Mr. Cohn presented the affidavit of O'Connor, in which he states that he was married to the decedent in 1864, and lived with her until nine years ago, when she and her five children put him out of the house. He says he has been a laboring man, but that he was sixty-four years of age and feeble at the time, and that since then he has been an inmate of various charitable institutions, and is now in the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. He says that the petitioner well knew he was alive when she said he was dead. He says that the allegation made by the petitioner that she is thirty years of age is untrue, as she is forty-two years of age, and that the estate, instead of being worth, as she swears, $1,000, is worth $5,000.

He says his daughters never told him of his wife's death, but that it was discovered accidentally by him through a friend, who gave him the information. He says that he verily believes the information concerning the death of his wife was kept from his by his daughters designedly with intent to deprive him of any share of the estate to which he may be entitled, and that this fact was made very evident from the oath of Mrs. Austin in swearing that the decedent left no husband surviving when she knew the contrary to be the fact.

Surrogate Fitzgerald asked Mr. Cohn if O'Connor could give security as administrator, and the attorney stated that he would secure Lawyers Surety Company as security if O'Connor was appointed. The Surrogate asked the other side why this disposition would not do, or why the daughter and father could not be joined as administrators. The attorneys could not agree in the matter, and the Surrogate took the papers and reserved decision.

RAVAGES OF THE ARMY WORM.

Commissioner Wieting Issues Instructions for Its Destruction.

ALBANY, July 14.—State Agricultural Commissioner Charles A. Wieting has received numerous letters from various sections of the State complaining of the ravages of the army worm and asking what measures can be taken to fight the pest.

Commissioner Wieting has obtained the following instructions to the farmers of the State from State Entomologist Lintner, outlining the best method to destroy the worm:

The injuries that the army worm are causing and the alarm that they are exciting are evidenced by the telegrams that are being received at this office asking for help and that the best remedies be wired at once. In several of the instances so far, the caterpillars have come out of fields of rye to invade cornfields adjoining. It is probably now too late to control them in the ryefields, as their work there has largely been done, and they have taken no other food plants. A deep ditch or furrow along the field with a perpendicular wall on the outer edge would have caught most of them, and holes made a foot or two deep at fifteen or twenty feet apart would in a short time be filled with them, where they could be easily crushed or killed with kerosene. A broad band of tar also makes a good barrier.

When marching over a comparatively smooth piece of ground a heavy roller can be used to crush them. When already entered into a cornfield they may be kept from proceeding further by ditching as above indicated. A few rows in advance of the progressing army should be sprayed with paris green in water or dusted while the dew is on with dry paris green and air-slacked lime.

These are the most approved remedies, but it is now pretty late for their use. A large part of the injuries have already been done. Many of the caterpillars have matured and have entered the ground for their change to the moth. In from three to four weeks after hatching from the egg they reach their full growth. During the last three or four days they consume more than in all the rest of their lives. The greater proportion are now nearly full grown, but there are still a few which are about one-third grown, and these may feed for nearly three weeks after date. It is not quite certain that this is the true army wormk Leucania unipuncia. Some of its operations indicate that it may prove to be what is known as the "wheat head army worm," Leucania albilinea. The caterpillars of the two are so much alike that I cannot determine this point until some of the moths have been reared.

The "army worm," when abundant, is usually attacked by a parasite fly, which lays a number of its eggs on the fore part of the body, near the head. None of these are to be seen on the caterpillars now with us, nor has any other parasite been observed preying upon it.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 14.—This morning the army worm struck North Leominster. Millions of them entered a three-acre field of heavy grass on Lewis Phelps's farm and in a few hours everything was devoured. There is great excitement in this section over the appearance of the pest.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 14.—The elm-tree beetle has arrived in large numbers within the last two weeks, and scores of trees have been denuded and many killed. The ravages already exceed those of last year. There are as yet no indications here of the army worm.

WILLIAMS WILL BE DISMISSED.

He Is the Policeman Who, It Is Said, Was Indicted Out West.

The trial of Patrolman John A. Williams of the Charles Street Police Station, who, it is said, was indicted at Minneapolis in 1893 for attempted extortion and who swore in his application for appointment that he was never indicted for or convicted of any crime, was continued before Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday. At the last hearing Edward W. Hoban, a former policeman of Minneapolis, identified Williams as the man who was indicted at Minneapolis.

Louis J. Grant went on with Williams's defense. The first witness was Charles E. Story, a keeper in the Tombs Prison. He said that ex-Officer Hoban visited the Tombs, while Williams was confined there, for the purpose of identifying him. After he left the cell where Williams was confined Hoban said to Story that he made a "curious" identification, as he had only seen Williams once before, and that was behind prison bars three years ago.

Capt. Price of the Tremont Police Station said that Hoban called on him a few weeks ago and informed him that he was the policeman who arrested Williams at Minneapolis. This Hoban denied. He said that he did not arrest Williams, but saw him arraigned in court on an indictment.

Patrolman Williams, in his own defense, denied that he was ever indicted for or convicted if any crime. He qualified his statement by adding "to his knowledge." He also denied that he confessed to Inspector Cortright or Acting Captain German that he had been indicted.

He admitted that he had been arrested. Commissioner Roosevelt asked Williams whether he had sworn before a notary public that he was never indicted. Lawyer Grant refused to let Williams answer the question, and the Commissioner closed the case. Williams will be dismissed.

New Fifth Avenue Stages Proposed.

A. D. Shepard recently sold his interest in the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, and Ward Campbell of 37 Wall Street is now the manager of the stage line in that avenue. Mr. Campbell would not say anything yesterday as to proposed improvements in the company's service, but it is understood that new and more convenient stages will take the place of those now in use.

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S — Vaudeville — 8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12 to 12.
TERRACE GARDEN—Nanon—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Meeting of stockholders of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Grand Central Station, noon, to authorize lease of Fourth Avenue Street Railway to Metropolitan Traction Company.

—Meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Traction Company at 3 P. M., 621 Broadway, to authorize a lease of the Fourth Avenue surface railroad.

—Eight new Police Captains to be appointed.

—Summernight festival, Court Chelsea, No. 39, F. of A., at Lion Park.

—Ninth annual convention of State Building Loan Association and National Associations, Brooklyn.

—Meeting of Eastern distillers of rye whiskies, to stop production until Sept. 1, 1897, at Coney Island.

—Meeting new East River Bridge Commissioners, to consider Chief Engineer Buck's plans.

—Music by Berlinghoff's Band, at Tompkins Square Park, at 8 P. M.

—Music at Abingdon Square Park, by Ramone's Old Guard Band.

—Hearing in Capt. Marten's case before the Police Commissioners.

—Meeting to organize Watch Jobbing Trust, at 120 Broadway.

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In the Real Estate Field.

Silver Prevents a Loan to the South.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A number of Baltimore brokers have recently refused a loan desired by a large corporation of Alabama. In corresponding with a Baltimore broker with reference to placing the loan, the attorney of the corporation wrote:

"I appreciate fully the force of what you say with reference to the present attitude of the South on the free-silver question and know it is operating very much to the injury of this section. I wish to assure you, though, that outside of the demagogues and the rabble, the men of Alabama, as a rule, are opposed to the measure and many of us are anxious to hear that sound-money men have bolted. It would not be impossible to rally a strong following in Alabama for the cause of sound money and many of us hope to see such a move put on foot."

The Only Honest Dollar.

From The Utica Observer.

The New-York Times concisely defines an honest dollar as "the gold dollar of the present weight and fineness." That's the only honest dollar.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	64	72	76
6 A. M.	62	74	77
9 A. M.	65	75	81
12 M.	72	78	83
4 P. M.	74	83	85
6 P. M.	75	82	85
9 P. M.	71	77	82
12 P. M.	69	74	80

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 81.13
Weather Bureau 78.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 ..... 69.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date the last twenty years..... 76.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Light Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

"ELECTORS" AND THE BALLOT.

Among the ill-advised changes made in the election law of this State at the last session of the Legislature was the interpolation of the following in the section relating to the "form of general ballot": "At elections at which Presidential Electors are to be voted for the names of the candidates for President and Vice President shall be placed on the ticket immediately below the name of the party making the nominations and above the heavy ruled line preceding the names of the Presidential Electors." Such a provision is quite out of place in a State election law, because no party in a State makes nominations for President and Vice President, and it is the theory of the Constitution of the United States that the Electors appointed by each State, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," shall exercise an independent choice in voting for President and Vice President. Whatever custom may have grown up in our politics, they still have the Constitutional power and right to exercise such a choice, which no State law can restrict.

The purpose of the new provision of the ballot law was doubtless a further identification of the party ticket, but for that it is quite superfluous, as the party name and emblem identify the whole column over which they are placed. Putting on the names of the candidates for President and Vice President, who are not and can not be directly voted for, is of no legal or Constitutional effect, and would in no way limit the liberty of choice of the Presidential Electors any more than the nomination of the candidates by National Conventions does so, but it adds to what might be regarded as the moral or conventional obligation and increases the embarrassment of the present situation for those Democrats who do not regard the nominees of the Chicago Convention as legitimate candidates of the party and will not support them.

Suppose, for instance, that the regular Democratic organization in this State at its regular State Convention should nominate candidates for Presidential Electors and bind them by specific instructions to vote for none but sound-money candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It might in terms instruct them not to vote for BRYAN and SEWALL or to vote for MCKINLEY and HOBART or to vote for the sound-money Democratic candidates, if such shall be put up, but those candidates for Presidential Electors in the Democratic column on the ballot would have above them the names of the candidates for President and Vice President of "the party making the nominations." As the party nominations are made by the National Conventions, the law would probably be construed to require putting above the Democratic Electoral ticket, if there was one, the names of WILLIAM J. BRYAN and ARTHUR SEWALL.

As we have said, this could not bind the Electors if they should be chosen to vote for those candidates, but it would raise the claim on the part of such voters as desired to support BRYAN and SEWALL that good faith required them to do so, notwithstanding the instructions of the State Convention. These voters could claim that they were voting the regular ticket, not merely for Electors, but for President and Vice President, and the situation would make more trouble. The sound-money Democrats could not have an Electoral ticket in another column or under other names of candidates for President and Vice President without abandoning their ground as the regular party organization. If there should be no third ticket, they could not nominate or "indorse" the Republican candidates for Electors and have their names printed in the Democratic column, as has been suggested, for that would put them under the names of BRYAN and SEWALL as well as label them Democratic.

But suppose the regular Democratic State Convention should put no candidates for Presidential Electors in nomination. That would leave the space at the top of the Democratic column on the ballot blank, and no names of candidates for President and Vice President would appear there. If supporters of BRYAN and SEWALL who called themselves Democrats desired an Electoral ticket on the ballot, apart from the Labor Party or the People's Party, they would have to nominate it by certificate with not less than 6,000 signatures, of which at least 50 would have to come from each county in the State, and the Democratic State ticket could not go with it. If the regular Democratic column on the ballot contained no candidates for Electors, any one who desired to vote for Democratic candidates for State offices and for Congress and the Assembly, and also for the Republican Electors, would have to mark his Democratic column in the circle and each name for Presidential Elector in the Republican column, but the latter would be a useless formality, as the success of the Republican Electoral ticket would be assured by lack of opposition. It may be a question whether the best plan of exhibiting the Democratic strength without any abandonment of principle may not be to leave the space for Presidential Electors eloquently blank on the ballot and concentrate upon the rest of the ticket.

THE REGULAR ORGANIZATIONS.

It is incredible that the Democratic organization leaders in any Eastern State will commit the frightful blunder of giving the party sanction to the Chicago nominations. If it were a matter solely of morals, those who are shaky might conceivably go wrong, but prudence and self-preservation come into play here. The inward mentor may be dumb, but foresight ought to be on guard and sound the alarm.

BRYAN will be so terribly beaten that any respectable Democratic organization that attaches itself to his fortunes will be disgraced and destroyed. Democratic leaders in any sound-money State who, through timidity or a propensity for trimming, give him an indorsement will make a total sacrifice of their reputation for political judgment, and that no politician can survive.

In this State and this city leaders of the Democracy who counsel support of BRYAN and SEWALL will be set down as being full of audacity or void of sense.

SENATOR GORMAN.

Mr. GORMAN has announced in The New-York Journal that he is "determined to stand by the Democratic Party as" he has "always done." This is doubtless intended as a statement that he will vote for and use such power as remains to him to secure the election of BRYAN and SEWALL. The statement as to his past is an unlucky qualification. He has "always stood by the Democratic Party" when he could serve his personal ends by doing so. When he could not, he has betrayed the party. Very likely he will support BRYAN and SEWALL now, if he thinks that it will not cost him too much, but in such support he will be working partly for his own advantage, partly for revenge. It has been for revenge that he has lately worked. That was his motive in refraining from opposition to the movement that turned the Chicago Convention over to the silver men and Populists. That was his motive in skulking from the National Committee and sending a silver man as substitute. Very likely he has given more than negative aid to the movement. His ways are subtle and secret and treacherous, and this particular kind of treachery would be natural to him, though he would cover it up.

No decent Democrat will be sorry to see GORMAN in the Populist camp and out of the Democratic camp. Every decent Democrat would have rejoiced long ago had this traitor been also a deserter. For years he has been a persistent, cunning, unprincipled foe of all true Democracy and all true Democrats. He has disgraced and demoralized the party wherever his influence could be felt, and his professed loyalty has been merely the cloak behind which he has used his evil gifts and his trained faculty for intrigue and corruption to defeat the purposes of genuine Democracy. He was the chief of the cabal in the Senate which sold out tariff reform to the Sugar Trust. He was the recognized leader of the group whose obvious purpose won for them the scornful title of the "Senators from Havemeyer." His falseness in the great fight for honest money in the Autumn of 1893 was equally well known and its motive just as bad. Nothing in the way of chicane, intrigue, duplicity, and downright lying that would serve his base purposes abashed or discouraged him. He came out of that session of Congress the most detested and detestable figure in the politics of the day.

He returned to his State, where he had been for a dozen years the invincible ruler of the majority party, confident that the power he had held so long and so firmly by corruption and violence would still suffice to "vindicate" his course. Then, for the first time in his long and shamefully successful career, he discovered that he had gone too far. Men who had held their hands from fighting him for fear of hurting the party now knew that fighting him was the only way to save the party. In 1891, on a small vote, his candidate for Governor had carried the State by 30,151 majority. In 1892, on a very heavy vote, Mr. CLEVELAND had 21,130. In 1893, before GORMAN had unmasked himself, the State ticket was pulled through on the smallest vote cast in a dozen years. In 1894 half the Congressional districts were lost and the Republican total vote was greater than the Democratic.

But in 1895 GORMAN, with fatuous insolence, made his own dictatorship the issue. He was absolutely overwhelmed. The vote, compared with 1892, stood thus:

	Democratic.	Republican.
1892	113,866	92,736
1895	106,169	124,936
	—7,697	+32,200

A Democratic majority of 21,130 was changed to a Republican majority of 18,767. From under this wreck GORMAN crawls to say that he is "determined to stand by" the Chicago nominees. He is not a Democrat. They are not Democrats. They go well together, and it is well that they go.

THE NEW CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

The taking of the oath of office by Mr. LAURIER, as Premier of the Dominion of Canada, has necessarily given rise to much speculation on both sides of the Atlantic as to the purposes with which he takes office.

The question which most concerns people outside of Canada is the question what, in its foreign policy, the Dominion is henceforth to be and do. Foreigners will derive very little assistance toward an answer to this question from the selections already announced or intimated of the Canadians chosen to fill the subordinate places in the Cabinet. It is not to be wondered at that these prospective Ministers should not be much known beyond the limits of the Dominion. Although vastly superior in extent of territory, the whole Dominion is not much superior in population, while it is decidedly inferior both in aggregate wealth and in diffused prosperity, to the State of New-York. If the State of New-York were a quasi-independent nationality and a quasi-independent power, as the Dominion of Canada is, it could not expect the world outside to know of either the "records" or the qualifications of its citizens for the principal offices in its Ministry.

It is really the contrast we have just suggested that has had a great deal to do with the political revolution in Canada. The Canadians have been living for many years under a policy that has established itself as not more that of a party than of the country, and they find that they do not prosper under it. That is to say, they do not prosper as do their nearest neighbors on the south, the States of the American Union. The growth of the States in population and wealth is far more rapid than the growth of the Dominion, which, in spite of its great wilderness of unoccupied land, is almost stationary. There is a continuous and increasing migration from the Dominion to the States; there is no migration from the States to the Dominion. It seems safe to assume that a consideration of these things has had much to do with the political change of the Dominion. It has been tried because it was a change. Mr. LAURIER and his colleagues have set before them the task of making the showing of the Provinces of the Dominion equal the showing of the corresponding States of the Union. Their commercial policy will be directed to this end and will be judged by the degree in which it attains this end. It may easily be believed that the promise of "reciprocity" put forward in the Republican platform will be regarded with hopeful interest in Canada. On the other hand, there has never been any reason to expect that a responsible Canadian politician of any party would commit himself in favor of annexation. It may be that the drift of events is in that direction, but it has by no means gone thus far to a practical point. If there were a movement for annexation, nothing could be more injurious to it than that it should be received with open favor on this side of the border. Alike as a matter of duty and as a matter of interest, our attitude should be one of complete detachment, so that, if the sentiment in favor of annexation in Canada itself should take a practical and political form, it could not be pretended that it had been instigated by the United States.

ARE THE OLD CONSENTS AVAILABLE?

Commissioner STARIN has proposed that the Rapid Transit Commission revert to the franchise which the former commission tried to dispose of by public sale for an underground railroad and let the contract for municipal construction under that, all the necessary consents having been obtained at the time and still being valid for the routes and plans then adopted.

There is no doubt that the franchise was made complete before the sale to Mr. AMORY, which was never consummated, and that it belonged to the city under the law as it then existed. As it was not sold, it continued to belong to the city, and was kept alive in all subsequent changes of the law down to the amendments of the last session. The provision for municipal construction in case the popular vote of 1894 should be in favor of it expressly reserved for the benefit of the city the advantage of the consents previously obtained if the same "routes, plans, and specifications" were adhered to. It was only in case of a departure from these that new consents were required.

Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act of 1891, as amended in 1892, 1894, 1895, and 1896, still contains the provision that if the vote under the provision of 1894 should be in favor of construction "for and at the expense of the city, then and in that event it shall be the duty of said board to consider the routes, plans, and specifications, if any, previously laid out and adopted by them or their predecessors, and for which the consents have been obtained referred to in Section 5 of this act, and either to proceed with the construction of such railway or railways, and provide for the operation of the same, as hereinafter provided, or to change and modify the said routes," &c. It was only in case such change or modification should be made as would "require the consents thereto referred to in Section 5" that there would be any occasion for obtaining new consents.

The routes and plans were so changed as to necessitate new consents, and the proceedings led up to the refusal of the Appellate Division to confirm the report of the Commissioners in lieu of the consent of property owners. This made the changed routes and plans of no avail and threw the commission back where it was before. Now the question is whether it cannot, if it deem best, take up the city's franchise as it was completed and offered for sale before the passage of the amending act of 1894, and, adhering to the routes and plans then adopted, so far as is necessary under the old consents, "proceed with the construction of such railway or railways, and provide for the operation of the same, as hereinafter provided"; that is to say, by letting a contract for construction at municipal expense and for equipment and operation at the expense of the lessee company upon the terms and conditions prescribed

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. BRYAN's first campaign speech, delivered from an improvised platform at Champaign, Ill., Monday evening, was pretty poor stuff. At the beginning he apologized for the quality of it by saying: "I have just been talking some in Chicago, and am sort of between speeches." When this gentleman is "sort of between speeches" his oratorical output is flat enough, because it is not his custom to speak extemporaneously. The few addresses which have made his reputation were manufactured with the greatest care, "polished and repolished" during nights and days of searching after effective phrases and tones, and delivered under the guidance of an assistant, whose duty it was to control by signals the volume of his voice and otherwise to promote by warnings or encouragement the success of the carefully considered appeal to the audience's emotions.

How the machinery creaks when we go behind the scenes! We take the following from a friendly description of the Boy Orator's methods, as exemplified in preparation for a speech in Congress on the tariff:

"For weeks the BRYANS had been preparing that speech. 'The BRYANS,' I say, because husband and wife worked over the speech day and night together. Every preparation for it was made with determined coolness.

"Mrs. BRYAN afterward told me how they had worked over it, how sentence after sentence had been polished and repolished and cut until each was a gem of its kind. They had already discovered Arlington, the famous cemetery of the soldiers. There they went twice, and among the graves of the great worked over paragraphs that proved especially effective when delivered. Mrs. BRYAN knew almost every word by heart.

"A week before the big speech was made BRYAN had delivered a eulogy on a dead colleague. Mrs. BRYAN then, unknown even to her husband's associates, sat in the gallery and carefully noted the volume of tone required by Mr. BRYAN to fill the hall. Anything more deliberate could hardly be conceived. By means of signals the husband on the floor and the wife in the gallery communicated, and he lifted or lowered his voice at her suggestion until she satisfied herself that he had struck the most effective tone.

"When the critical moment arrived [for the tariff speech] Mrs. BRYAN was in the gallery. At first Mr. BRYAN held a low voice. Mrs. BRYAN nodded for fuller tones. Her eyes never left his face except to study the effect some sentence might have on the House."

It may be that Mr. BRYAN was assisted by such guidance in the Chicago Convention, although he really did not need it there, for he had experimented with substantially the same speech elsewhere during a joint debate which took place in a Nebraska town about a week before the convention assembled.

It is but natural that such an orator should be fond of phrases "polished and repolished" and tested in cemeteries and other lonely places as well as in assemblages of sympathetic men. Therefore we are not surprised to find that the closing sentences of his peroration at Chicago had grown old in his service. As uttered at Chicago they were:

"We shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns—you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

This appears to be the form which was used a week earlier in Nebraska, but if we go back a year and a half—to Dec. 22, 1894—we find that this polished and somewhat blasphemous gem of oratory was used in a speech delivered by Mr. BRYAN in the House on that date:

"The money centres present this insolent demand for further legislation in favor of an universal gold standard. I for one will not yield to the demand. I will not help to crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. I will not aid them to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor the crown of thorns."

We submit that these overworked sentences are now entitled to a rest and should be laid aside. And it seems to us that the authorities of the First Presbyterian Church in Lincoln, Neb., of which Mr. BRYAN is a prominent member—being also a Sunday school teacher—may reasonably express the same opinion.

It is not difficult to understand why Mr. BRYAN uttered nothing but cheap platitudes at Champaign, Ill. As he said, he was "sort of between speeches" and had not been able to cut, polish, and repolish in cemeteries and elsewhere a new set of remarks. And so we find him saying: "This is an important campaign. This is the greatest Nation on earth. Our form of government is the best on earth. Our Government is the most perfect form of government," &c. The oration factory had not been in operation since the adjournment of the convention. The machinery behind the scenes had not been set in motion. But there are cemeteries and groves and pastures in the neighborhood of Salem, Ill., and the work of polishing and repolishing will now be resumed.

ONE-HALF OF THEIR SAVINGS.

We read that Mr. BRYAN is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church in Lincoln, Neb., and that he is a teacher in the Sunday school there. And yet he stands before the American people to-day as the foremost advocate of a policy which, if made effective by the legislation which he and his followers demand, would rob nearly 5,000,000 savings-bank depositors of half their savings and cut down in the same proportion the sums invested in co-operative, fraternal, and similar associations by additional millions of his fellow-citizens. We cannot understand how an intelligent and religious man can reconcile the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church with the advocacy of a policy so heartless, so cruel, and so dishonest.

A SOCIALISTIC PLEA.

The State Tax Commissioners have just made a visit to this city preparatory to the annual equalization of tax assessments, which invariably involves a large addition to the valuation of real estate here for the relief of rural taxpayers.

The tax laws of the State were revised and codified at the last session of the Legislature, with many incidental changes. One of the present requirements is that real estate shall be assessed at its "full value," and the Assessors must swear that they have estimated it at what a majority of their number "have decided to be the full value thereof." One of the duties of the State Commissioners is to inquire into the methods of assessment and taxation in the different counties and ascertain whether the Assessors have faithfully performed their duties, and "particularly as to their compliance with this act requiring the assessment of all property not exempt from taxation at its full value." The State Board of Equalization, which meets at Albany in September and includes the Commissioners, by whose information it is presumably guided, has the power to "increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of real property in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in its opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between the valuations of real property in the State."

As the law requires all "real property" to be assessed at its full value, the purpose of the equalization should be to rectify the errors or departures from this rule of Assessors. Real estate is not actually assessed at its real value in any of the counties, but the assessment is much nearer the value here than in most of the State, and generally much further from it in rural communities than in cities, and yet additions are almost invariably made in the cities and reductions in the counties made up of rural communities. The effect is, of course, to increase the tax for State purposes in cities, especially in New-York, for the purpose of diminishing it in the rural districts.

In reply to the protest of President BARKER of our Tax Department against this annual injustice, the State Commissioners did not claim that it was justified by the law, but put in the Socialistic plea that the farmers are poor and feel the burden of taxation severely, implying that the people of the city are rich and can afford to pay the farmers' taxes for them. It is the same plea that is used by the Populists in support of the income tax. It would make wealth "bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government."

There is something to be said for this when the law puts a direct tax upon wealth or upon incomes, but when it puts the tax upon property and declares that it shall be assessed equally upon the value of that property, and then an arbitrary transfer is made because the owners of the property are said to be poor in one place and rich in another, it loses all excuse. No greater proportion of the farmers are poor than of the workingmen who occupy real estate in the cities, and it is the occupants who really pay the taxes, which are included in the charge for rent. But even assuming that the taxes come out of rich owners, to increase them by adding to valuations in cities for the purpose of reducing them for poor farmers by deducting from valuations in the country is an application of Socialism in a disguise of false pretense.

TO BE CALLED THE KNICKERBOCKER

New Name for What Has Been Known as Abbey's Theatre.

Manager "Al" Hayman announced yesterday that the name of Abbey's Theatre would be changed to the Knickerbocker. Mr. Hayman explained that the delay in announcing the new name for the house was mainly due to the fact that the owners of the property, Messrs. Robert and Ogden Goelet, were undecided upon the names Amsterdam and Knickerbocker until yesterday morning, when it was definitely settled to rechristen the theatre the Knickerbocker.

Mr. Hayman did not make public the names of his associates in the proprietorship of the theatre, saying simply that the house would be managed by "Al" Hayman & Co. Mr. Hayman will at once take possession of the Knickerbocker and put into operation various changes he has planned for the improvement of the theatre. A complete ventilating plant will be among the improvements.

The Knickerbocker will be reopened September 14, with Francis Wilson and his opera company, in the new opera, "Half a King." Mr. Wilson's engagement will be followed by that of Charles Frohman's and Frank W. Sanger's production of "The Sign of the Cross," presented by an English company, at the head of which will be Henry B. Irving, a son of Sir Henry Irving. "The Sign of the Cross" will be followed by H. Beerbohm Tree and Her Majesty's Theatre company of London, producing here for the first time on any stage a dramatization of Gilbert Parker's book, "The Seats of the Mighty."

After this the American production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play, "A Lady of Quality," from her novel of that name, will be made. The Bostonians opera company will follow "A Lady of Quality" with several new productions.

The False Pretense of the Issue.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

The campaign is to be made ostensibly in the interest, as Mr. George has said, of the "common people." They will be told that the capital of the country has brought this untoward state of affairs about; that capital is now in control, and is oppressing them; that their interest demands a change, and the bringing of a new set of men, who represent the common people, into power. We desire to use no harsh words in this campaign, but there is something very like demagogism in such a presentation. It inverts the facts of the situation, and its effect, if successful, must be to make the situation appallingly worse. We have strong faith that the people will find this out before the campaign is ended, but here is the form in which its issues are to meet, and it is well to understand them early.

PRINCE PAK FAVORS MISSIONARIES.

Japan and Korea Allow the Bible to be Distributed.

A correspondent of the American Bible Society in Japan writes, under date of June 16, concerning affairs in that empire and in Korea. He says that owing to the predominance of Russian influence in Korea, Pak Young Hio is staying in Kobe, Japan, and that he is not expected to return to Korea for a considerable time.

"He is not friendly to the Russians," the letter continues, "and fears that the result of their influence will be unfavorable to the liberal and progressive element that is striving to help the country to something better than it has yet known.

"Prince Pak has asked me to find him a home in a Christian family. I have not been able to do so as yet, but I have secured for him a good teacher from among the missionaries. It is encouraging to see that the prince is so friendly to Christianity, and evidently regards the missionaries as his true and best friends."

The work of distributing the Scriptures in Japan has lately been made easier through the action of the authorities, and the correspondent informs the Bible society that especial permission has been given for the distribution of the Scriptures and other Christian literature among the patients in the hospitals of Osaka, Otsu, Hiroshima, and Kure. Permission has also been given for missionaries to visit the patients in the hospitals, and to tell them of the workings of Christianity.

"Hitherto," the letter says, "the opposition at Osaka had been very determined, and the same liberty was not allowed there as elsewhere. But there has been a change in the commanding officer, and, in consequence, the removal of the objection to Christian work among the sick.

"At Hiroshima and Kure it has been arranged that two ladies of the Church Missionary Society are to make systematic visitations of the hospitals. The latter place is a naval station, and the patients belong to that department of the service. Other missionaries are to take up the work at Osaka and Otsu. In this way it is expected to reach all the wounded soldiers and sailors in Japan."

BISHOP POTTER CALLED TO LONDON.

His Advice Wanted About the Lambeth Conference.

A private letter from abroad states that the tour of Bishop Potter on the Continent has been interrupted by a call to London from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who requested the distinguished American prelate's attendance at a series of meetings convened by the Primate of the English Church, in connection with the approaching Lambeth Conference.

The next Lambeth Conference will be held in May, 1897, and the questions which will be before it for discussion will be of the most important character, and of the deepest interest to Christians throughout the world.

The members of the committee to arrange the subjects for discussion are representatives of the Church in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, and are as follows:

The Most Rev. Edward Benson White, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury; the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, D. D., Archbishop of York; the Most Rev. Lord Plunket, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. R. Machray, D. D., Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of Canada; the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Bishop of London; the Right Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D. D., Bishop of Durham; the Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D. D., Bishop of Manchester; the Right Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D. D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; the Right Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, D. D., Bishop of St. Andrews, and the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York.

At the conclusion of the discussions relative to the subjects to be brought before the Lambeth Conference it is expected that Bishop Potter will resume his travels on the Continent, and that he will return home in September.

WHERE THE PILGRIMS LANDED.

A Monument Presented to the Town of Provincetown, Mass.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 14.—Provincetown, the place where the Pilgrims first landed, was to-day historically recognized, and the townspeople and many visitors witnessed the unveiling and dedication of the monument presented to the town by the State in commemoration of that event.

Two bronze tablets are inserted in the monument, which is erected in front of the Town Hall. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, and many of the private dwellings were handsomely festooned with flags and streamers. The literary exercises were held in the Town Hall. A. P. Hannum of the Board of Education was master of ceremonies; W. T. Davis, Chairman of the Old Colony Commission, formally presented the monument to the State. Col. Henry A. Thomas accepted it in behalf of the Commonwealth; Col. Thomas presented it to the town, and it was accepted by the Board of Selectmen, H. D. Adams, Chairman. Music followed, and then there were speeches by John Simkins, Congressman for this district; William S. Greene of Fall River, Shebnah Rich, the Cape Cod historian; Col. Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, and Edwin S. Barrett.

An original poem, written for the occasion, was read by Miss Cora M. Howes, the author. The audience then arose and sang "America." In the evening a grand ball was given.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Some Who Will Sail on the Ships Leaving Port To-day.

Three steamers will sail for Europe today with full passenger lists. They are the Teutonic of the White Star Line for Liverpool, the Southwark of the Red Star Line for Antwerp, and the St. Louis of the American Line for Southampton.

Among the passengers booked on the Teutonic are J. C. Bancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis, Gherardi Davis and Mrs. Davis, William Brookfield, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; Dr. Allen Baines, James A. Deering and Mrs. Deering, John Dunlap and Mrs. Dunlap, George W. Ely, Justice W. J. Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, G. S. Hastings, J. S. Lamereaux, Baroness MacDonald, Col. W. de S. Maud, Richard A. McCurdy, Marquis Charles Rudini, Samuel Plimsoll and Mrs. Plimsoll, Lord Stavordale, John A. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, and Frederick Potter.

On the St. Louis are booked Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, Gen. R. A. Alger of Michigan, Dr. Stewart Church, George de Forest Grant, Col. E. B. Hay and Mrs. Hay, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Prof. Vivian B. Lewes and Mrs. Lewes of England, Capt. Allison Nailor of Washington, D. C.; Howard P. Sweetser, Prof. W. M. Sloane, Lawrence Turnure, and Sisters Mary Benedicta and Mary Scholastica of Baltimore.

On the Southwark—Prof. Henry M. Leipziger and Miss Leipziger, Walter A. Leigh, W. W. Macomber, Dr. F. C. Merrill, and the Rev. Edward G. Selden.

Says Bryan's Real Name Is O'Bryan.

Portland (Ore.) Telegram to The Chicago Tribune.

J. Harvey O'Bryan of this city is authority for the statement that Bryan changed his name, but the reason is as yet unknown.

"Ex-Congressman Bryan was my father's second cousin, the nephew of my grandmother," said Mr. O'Bryan. "He was known by the name of O'Bryan until after he was twenty-one years of age. My father was intimately acquainted with him, and often remarked upon the change in the name. They knew each other from early youth. When Bryan went to Congress he became, of course, a prominent figure in the public eye, and I have frequently heard my father tell of the time when he knew him as O'Bryan, and comment upon the change.

"Bryan moved to Nebraska about the time he was twenty-one, and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. The shingle then read 'W. J. O'Bryan.' My father visited him at that time and saw it. About a year later he again visited Bryan and found that the young attorney had dropped the O from his name and sign. Father asked him why he had done so. Bryan made some jocular answer, which I do not now recall.

Mr. Thurber with the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 14.—Private Secretary Thurber came over from Marion this morning, and, after attending to some mail, accompanied Mr. Cleveland on a fishing trip down the bay. Mrs. Perrine of Buffalo is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cleveland, at Gray Gables and will remain a few weeks.

FOREIGNERS TO REGISTER

WEYLER ISSUES AN ORDER THAT GOES INTO EFFECT TO-DAY.

Residents in Cuba Who Are Not Natives Must Within Thirty Days Inform the Government of Their Nationalities—Gen. Bernal Fights Insurgents in Pinar del Rio—Fourteen Small Boys Under Arrest in Havana.

HAVANA, July 14.—It is stated that Capt. Gen. Weyler will issue a decree to-morrow obliging all foreigners to inscribe their nationalities on a special register, to be opened by the General Government. They will have thirty days in which to comply with the terms of the decree. The measure is taken, it is said, in view of the abuses committed by natives who assume false nationalities or allege that they are foreign-born with the object of eluding their responsibilities under the Spanish laws.

Gen. Bernal sends meagre details of a fight at Los Guayabales, Province of Pinar del Rio, with a detachment of Antonio Maceo's forces. Gen. Bernal estimates that the rebel losses in the engagement were upward of forty killed and wounded. The Spanish losses were two killed and ten wounded. The fighting lasted half an hour.

The police to-day captured in the Jesus del Monte Ward of this city fourteen lads who were armed and equipped and about to start to join the insurgents. The eldest of the prisoners, José Montero, is known as "El Americano." He is only twenty years old. The rest of the lads range from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The entire party was taken to Police Headquarters and held to await trial.

JOSE MACEO MURDERED.

Shot in Cuba by One of His Own Soldiers—A Race War.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Cablegrams received here to-day from Cuba confirm the truth of the story of the killing of Gen. Jose Maceo, brother of Gen. Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader.

From the cablegrams received the killing of Maceo was nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder. It further would appear that a race war has broken out in the insurgent ranks between the whites and the blacks, and that the shooting of Maceo is the first incident of this unfortunate conflict.

Since the arrival in Cuba of Gen. Calixto Garcia, that leader and Maceo have not been friendly. Maceo resented the superior authority conferred upon Garcia by the Cuban Junta in New-York, and Garcia has been determined to assert his superior rank.

When the last cargo from the filibustering steamer Bermuda was landed José Maceo seized all the arms and munitions. Garcia protested against this confiscation. When the last cargo from the steamer Three Friends was landed on the coast near Juragua, Maceo marched to the seaboard with 150 men and took possession of the arms and ammunition.

As he was returning from the coast he was ambushed and shot to death by men who, it was asserted, were from his own army.

The trouble between the blacks and whites has been further accentuated by the recent shooting by Gen. Gomez, after a court-martial, of Manuel Gonzales, Provincial Treasurer, his secretary, and several subordinates, for the alleged shortage of $15,000 or more in the cattle tax funds. Gonzales and the other men shot by Gomez were negroes.

A BOAT CAPTURED NEAR HAVANA.

Foreigners in Cuba Must Register to Secure Their Rights.

MADRID, July 14.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that the gunboat Antonio Lopez has seized near Havana a boat containing three occupants, including Jorge Aguirre, who claims to be an American citizen.

The dispatch adds that Captain General Weyler has issued a decree ordering that within a month all foreigners must register themselves in accordance with the decrees of 1870 and 1884. In the event of their failure to so register they will not be able to claim the privileges allowed foreigners.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel Commander in Chief, and his Lieutenant, Calixto Garcia, are marching eastward. Their rapid movement is causing alarm to the Spanish military authorities.

IRISH LAND BILL AMENDMENTS.

Their Withdrawal by Mr. Balfour Causes a Sensation.

LONDON, July 14.—The withdrawal of the amendments to the Irish Land bill offered by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is being sharply criticised by friends of the Government, and has caused much rejoicing among the Radicals, whose supporters in newspaper circles are rejoicing over the Government's discomfiture.

The Times, a Government paper, attributes the action of Mr. Balfour to bad management. The Daily News (Liberal) predicts that the amendments withdrawn will be added to the bill by the House of Lords, and that, by the application of closure, they will be forced through the House of Commons. The general belief is that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is responsible for the withdrawal of the amendments by his support of Mr. T. W. Russell, the Ulster Unionist leader, in his objections thereto, thus inducing Mr. Balfour to rescind them.

The Standard, (Conservative,) which is also a warm supporter of the Government, commenting upon the impossibility of carrying through all the measures which the Government has included in its programme, advises them to drop these bills forthwith. "It is hard," says The Standard, "to massacre the innocents, but there is no kindness in allowing them to linger to an inglorious end."

The political situation has been only partially relieved by the yielding of Gerald Balfour to the pressure for modification of the amendments to the Land bill. There is a continuance to-day of the demands of Mr. Russell and others for further modifications of the measure, while the press and people generally are giving expression to sentiments of extreme disgust at the feebleness displayed by the Government. Many Conservatives admit that if it were not for the hopeless divisions that exist between the Liberals and Radicals, the Government would be in a serious plight, as the Land bill is the second Government measure of supreme importance introduced at this session of Parliament which is now being wrecked on lines laid down by the Government. A few more bills like the Education bill and the Irish Land bill, if wrecked by pressure within the party, will be sure to bring the Conservative Party to such a difficult pass as will necessitate the reconstruction of the Ministry, an end to which Mr. Chamberlain, who supplies the real force of the present pressure, would not object.

T. P. O'Connor, discussing this subject in his paper, The Sun, to-day says: "The plain truth is that, though Mr. Russell was the ostensible agent of this collapse, the whole affair was a personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain and the landlord ring. The Cabinet would have paid little attention to Russell's protest, as, with their large majority in the House of Commons, they could easily afford to disregard the clamor of a few Ulster men. But Russell is Joe's protégé and follower, and Balfour, who would smile at the idea of being disconcerted by Russell, retires from the lists before a salaried official. As Joe cannot afford to lose a supporter, he has cunningly seized the chances to assert himself and his friends and to humiliate the House of Cecil."

MAYOR CALVIGNAC ARRESTED.

For Acting Contrary to the Authority of the Government.

PARIS, July 14.—M. Calvignac, the Socialist Mayor of Carmaux, Department of Tarn, who gained much notoriety during the great strike of the coal miners in that place in 1892, has been arrested for acting contrary to the authority of the Government. The Socialists are greatly excited over his arrest, and are preparing to make a demonstration.

The dispute between the Carmaux miners and their employer grew out of the discharge of Calvignac, who was a miner and Secretary of the miners' union. He had been elected Mayor, and in the performance of the duties of the office he neglected his work at the mines, which led to his dismissal by the mining company. His discharge was resented by the miners, and a general strike ensued, which led to much rioting.

A great meeting was held in Paris to support the strikers, and the Chamber of Deputies became mixed up in the trouble. An attack was made on the Government respecting the strike, but it was defeated. Finally the company and the miners accepted arbitration, and M. Loubet, the then Prime Minister, was selected as arbitrator. He decided that Calvignac should be reinstated as a workman, with leave of absence while Mayor; that all the strikers should be taken back, except those imprisoned for violence, and that the manager of the mine, who had been forced to resign, should be reinstated. This award was rejected by the miners, but later they went back to work by advice.

CHRISTIAN DELEGATES WITHDRAW.

Turkish Troops Fire on Women and Children in Crete.

CANEA, Crete, July 14.—The Christian delegates in the Cretan Assembly, sitting here, withdrew from that body yesterday stating that they had resolved to formulate a declaration setting forth their claims and demands, and to unite in a special assembly from which Turks should be excluded from membership.

The insurgents at Apokorona a day or two ago killed the crew of a Turkish bark. The Turkish troops pursued the insurgents, and in their pursuit fired upon everybody they met along the shore, making no discrimination in favor of women and children, of whom they killed a great many.

The action of the troops has caused intense excitement and indignation, and the foreign Consuls have made a protest against it to Berovitch Georgi Pasha, the newly appointed Christian Governor of the island.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

Many of the Old Members Appear in the New Ministry.

ROME, July 14.—The Marquis di Rudini has reconstructed the Italian Ministry by the selection of the Marquise Visconti-Venosti as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Luzzatti as Minister of the Treasury, Gen. Pelloux as Minister of War, Signor Sinea as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Signor Prinetti as Minister of Public Works.

Otherwise the personnel of the Cabinet remains as before, the Marquis di Rudini retaining the Premiership and the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Brin the Ministry of Marine, Signor Branca the Ministry of Finance, Signor Gulciardini the Ministry of Agriculture, Signor Costa the Minister of Justice, and Signor Gianturco the Ministry of Public Instruction.

LODGE STATES THE ISSUE.

The All-Important Object Is to Prevent Repudiation.

BOSTON, July 14.—A large audience assembled in Music Hall this evening to greet the Massachusetts delegation to the St. Louis Convention, and to ratify the nominations of McKinley and Hobart.

Acting Governor Wolcott spoke at length, saying:

The coming contest is to be waged everywhere across our broad land, but where the contest will be fiercest will be in the Mississippi Valley, in the West, in the South, and in the States of the Northwest, and there I believe that the nominee of the convention will show most unexpected strength.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the last speaker. Mr. Lodge said in substance:

I had thought that we should enter upon this campaign with an appeal to the American people to restore the Republican Party to power, and that we should rest that appeal upon the history of the last three years—the strongest argument and the best vindication of Republican policies, although a very painful one, that could be found; but events have moved rapidly. The situation has changed. We appeal now to the American people to aid us in winning the victory next November, because a victory of that party which is to-day masquerading under the livery of the old Democratic Party would mean a period of panic, of disaster, of misfortune, in comparison with which the last three years would seem a bright era of prosperity.

The Republican Convention met in St. Louis on the 16th of last June. That portion of the platform upon which the sharpest contest arose was the money plank. It matters little to whom the credit is due for putting that plank in the platform, it is the plank that Massachusetts wanted. On that platform, plain, direct, and sensible, we nominated the two candidates the nomination of whom you have come here to-night to ratify.

Since the 15th of June there has been another convention, a transient collection of persons, met in Chicago. They took possession of the Democratic organization and the Democratic name. It is difficult to describe what followed. Democrats have declared, or the Populists have declared, as usual, for a tariff for revenue only. The Republican Party stands now as it has always stood, for protection. The great principle of protection is neither to be bartered away nor pushed into a corner. A Government with a monthly deficit is a threat to every business in the country. No man can be prosperous in his private business when the Government is insolvent and borrowing at high rates. That revenue must be supplied. Give us the power and we will supply it in the Republican method—in the way it has been supplied pretty much since the foundation of the Government—by duties on imports, and in that way we will check one flow of gold that goes out for foreign imports that come in and replace American labor, and the Republican Party is going to carry protection on its banner and put protection in its laws; and we do not ask anybody to come to us under false pretenses. We are just as straight and clear in our principles in regard to protection as we are in our principles in regard to money.

We stand for the existing standard, the gold standard of the United States. I repeat to you now that in this day when old party lines are breaking, when ideas hostile to American liberty and American beliefs are rampant—I say to you, the Republican Party, the party which is the heir of the Federalist party in Washington; which placed Lincoln in the Presidential Chair, [Cheers;] that party lifts up its standard. It is a standard to which the good and wise may repair. The event is in the hands of God." [Cheers and applause.]

The audience gave three cheers for the ticket and dispersed.

MR. WILLIAMS EXPLAINS.

Says He Consulted His Conscience Before Breaking Instructions.

BOSTON, July 14.—A reception was given to George Fred Williams to-night by his friends in the silver faith, the affair taking the form of a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, with speeches by the beneficiary, Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan of Lawrence, his chief lieutenant, and other converts to the silver cause.

The hall was densely packed with people of all sorts of political beliefs, and so great was the desire to hear the speaker that an overflow meeting was held in the square outside the hall, where fully 1,500 people were addressed by the same speakers.

Mr. Williams, in his speech, said in part:

More than 100 years ago the gathering of the good men of the town of Boston was declared by the loyalists of that day to be the gathering of a mob. No sneers, no vilifications were spared on the part of those men, who, living here in luxury, deemed that they partook in part of the royal privilege of governing the people; and Samuel Adams, who was called a dissembler and a hypocrite, lived to hear himself lauded as the great commoner of the Colonies.

A revolution was begun in this hall when Wendell Phillips stepped to this platform and began the real agitation for the emancipation of men from slavery; and those who were with him were called by these same self-constituted rulers of men crooks and mobs.

Now it may be—I do not pretend to say—that a new revolution has been begun, the revolution of our industrial system. Returning to Boston from the performance of my duty, I do not understand why I am received on the part of some of my former friends with abuse and most disgusting vilification. I cannot believe that it is because I have proposed to aid merely in changing our monetary system. I think the feeling that is exhibited comes out of a consciousness that there is something deeper in this movement than a mere monetary question; and they have feared that in this great wave which has started from the West the rights of the common people may override them.

We have, as Democrats, been governed long enough by the cliques. Our party can never represent the people until the people are behind the leaders. I do not come back here to Boston to make any apologies. I have done what seemed to be right, and that is all any man can do.

I admit that my change of mind upon the money question justifies an attack upon my judgment; but with my years of work before this people of Massachusetts, it does not justify an attack upon my honesty. My conscience is my own from now until the day of doom, and when it gives me its approval, not all the abuse and slander of my enemies can turn me to the left, nor can your approving voices swerve me to the right. No one can understand it who did not pass through the anxious days and nights that I spent before I declared my position. You cannot know, Democrats, and Massachusetts, how earnestly I searched my conscience to find out my duty to you. It was the hardest thing of my life to break away from the platform upon which I was elected a delegate at large by the people of Massachusetts.

The speaker then spoke in eulogy of the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and closed with a strong appeal to his hearers to give the ticket their support in the great fight that is coming.

HOTTER THAN WEATHER

HIGH WORDS EXCITE THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Lloyd Collis Lost His Temper on a Proposition to Reorganize His District—His Remarks Resented, and Under Threat of Suspension He Quits the Hall—John Little Wanted to Meet the Man Who Hooted Him.

General Humidity was conspicuous at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last evening, but he was entirely lost sight of when the members began the discussion of the complaint from the Thirtieth Election District of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

The meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Organization. The report had set forth numerous trifling irregularities in different districts and the recommendations had been concurred in without discussion until the troublesome district from the Twenty-ninth was reached. Here the committee report set forth that the names of twenty-three voters had been illegally enrolled and recommended not only that the names be stricken off, but also that the district be reorganized.

Frederick S. Gibbs, the Chairman of the committee, said in a most dispassionate way that the condition of affairs in the district was most unsatisfactory, and the committee had decided that the best way would be to reorganize. But this happens to be the district represented by Lloyd Collis, and everybody knew that he would not submit to a reorganization without saying something. When the young leader rose to say that something there was a general hubbub, but quiet was finally restored, and Mr. Collis began his explanation:

He admitted that he had held a meeting of the District Committee without notifying some of the members, but said it was merely an oversight. He also admitted that he had held a meeting in some place other than that designated by the County Committee, but excused it on the ground of ignorance. Then he said that the district had polled 142 straight Republican votes at the last election, whereas the rolls contained the names of only 96 Republican voters. Then he wanted to know why the committee wanted a reorganization. He laid particular stress on the fact that he was the youngest member of the committee and had been derisively referred to as the "kid." He paid particular attention to a representative of a newspaper who was present, referring to him as a penny-a-liner, and said that he (the reporter) had taken many a twenty-five-cent cocktail at his expense.

This personal allusion brought a half dozen members of the committee to their feet. Abraham Gruber was recognized, and he demanded an apology to the newspaper man and to the committee. Mr. Gibbs went further, and moved that Mr. Collis be suspended until he apologizes to the committee for his language to a man who was not a member of the committee, but an honored guest, who was entitled to courtesy.

Mr. Collis attempted to explain, but the Chairman cut him short. Then the young man started up the aisle fairly shouting: "Because I am the friend of the men who went to St. Louis to nominate McKinley, you want to do me up. I refuse to apologize."

Mr. Gibbs insisted upon his motion to suspend Mr. Collis, and Chairman Lauterbach ruled that under the constitution he could not suspend, but he ordered the Sergeant at Arms to restrain the member from participating any further in the meeting. The Chairman said that the committee could expel a member or declare a seat vacant, but could not suspend.

Mr. Gibbs replied: "Any deliberative body can suspend a member for ungentlemanly conduct."

Just then John Sabine Smith rose, and Lucas L. Van Allen shouted: "Go in, you combined Webster and Clay." Mr. Smith simply desired to say that some of the members were trying to read something into the constitution. "There is no precedent for such an action," he said.

"Then we will make one," shouted some one in the back of the hall.

Chairman Lauterbach said he could find nothing that would make him change his ruling. Mr. Gruber took an appeal, and the motion was passed over the Chairman's head with a shout that might have been heard at 40 Broadway. Then Mr. Collis left the hall, not to enter as a member of the committee until he had made his apology.

This was not the only exciting episode. The Reorganization Committee reported that it had found an unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Election Districts of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. The committee recommended that twenty-six names be stricken off the rolls in the Thirteenth District, and that the Seventeenth be reorganized.

John Little is the representative of this district, and he was mad clear through when he rose to remark that the rolls had been purged, and were cleaner than those of many other districts. "Every year just before the time for holding the primaries," said he, "these people who are making this complaint come to us like crying babies. These rolls have been purged, and are cleaner now than they were last December."

Mr. Little was becoming eloquent, when some one in the rear of the hall emitted a sound like that of a distressed owl. That made Mr. Little mad, and he said that he did not care to make a scene in the committee room, but if he could meet the man on the sidewalk he would make him pay for the insult. Chairman Lauterbach assured Mr. Little that he would be protected.

"I don't need protection. I can take care of myself," said Mr. Little, and he looked as though he meant what he said.

The Chairman finally secured order and ventured the remark that he was there as Chairman of the County Committee and not as referee of a prize fight. Mr. Little finally moved that both districts be reorganized. "It won't hurt me much," said he, and his suggestion was adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling upon district associations to revise their rules in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. James E. March was appointed Chairman of the Naturalization Committee, vice Seth Wilkes, resigned, and the committee was instructed to meet to-morrow evening.

THE JUSTIN PROJECTILE TESTED.

Each Experiment Gives Satisfactory Results on Oneida Lake.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—The test to-day of the Justin high-explosive shell before Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the United States Ordnance and Fortification Board at West Vienna, on Oneida Lake, was satisfactory. Eight projectiles, weighing 100 pounds apiece, and containing four and one-half pounds of explosive gelatine, were fired from a six-inch high-power breech-loading rifled gun. Five struck the lake at a distance of four miles and exploded under water, throwing up a column of water high in the air.

Two were fired at shorter range, timed to explode in one second, and were equally successful. One projectile was fired into a target of two-inch Carnegie steel plate backed by three feet of maple timbers and six feet of sand. The shell pierced the armor and exploded in the wood backing, tearing out a large hole, thus proving Inventor Joel B. Justin's assertion that the projectile is able to pierce an iron-clad and explode in its hull.

Gen. Miles would pass no opinion upon the projectile for the present. The Justin Company is now negotiating with the Japanese Government relative to a sale of projectiles.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gideon Reynolds.

Gideon Reynolds, who died at Hoosic, N. Y., Monday, was elected a member of the State Assembly on the Whig ticket in 1838, and was chosen Sheriff of Rensselaer County in 1843 by the same party, serving one term. He was the successful Whig candidate for Congress in 1846, and in 1848 was re-elected on a "straight" ticket. He was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated John C. Frémont for the Presidency, in 1856, and to the National Convention which nominated Lincoln, in 1860. Mr. Reynolds was appointed by President Lincoln Collector of Internal Revenue in 1862, and resigned after serving one year. He had served on the State Committees of both the Republican and Democratic Parties of New-York.

TRIED TO KILL EZETA.

Attempt to Assassinate the ex-President of San Salvador.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—An attempt was made to assassinate Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of San Salvador, in the dining room of his hotel this afternoon.

The ex-President was seated at a table with a few of his friends, when Pedro Jiminez, a native of Salvador, entered the room.

The intruder walked directly to Ezeta's chair and, as the latter faced about, Jiminez spat in his face.

The ex-President sprang to his feet to resent the insult, when Jiminez drew a revolver and leveled it at Ezeta's breast. Ezeta retained his presence of mind, and seizing a chair, held it over Jiminez's head and dared him to fire.

In another moment the would-be assassin was disarmed by Ezeta's friends and hurried from the room. Jiminez was arrested and stated that he formerly was District Attorney of Salvador under Ezeta's Administration, and that while acting in that capacity he incurred the displeasure of the Dictator, who put him to torture.

The ex-President denies the prisoner's statement and expresses the belief that Jiminez is an emissary of President Gutierres of Salvador, who construes Ezeta's presence in San Francisco as a menace to the Salvadorean Government.

HOLIDAY FOR FRENCHMEN.

How They in This City Celebrated the Fall of the Bastile.

What the Fourth of July is to all Americans, the 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, is to the sons and daughters of La belle France.

All day yesterday and far into this morning the French men and women in this city celebrated the day at Lion Park.

The day was one round of games, sports, dances, and other merrymakings, while the night was spent at dinner, dancing, and enjoying a display of fireworks.

The festivities had a double significance this year, for the feature of them was the celebration of the success of the French Army in Madagascar.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Société Française de Bienfaisance, and the proceeds will go to the French Hospital in this city.

The formal celebration began in the evening at 7 o'clock, when a supper was served, the guests of honor being E. Bruwaer, the Consul General of France in this city; D. N. Botossi, Consul General of Greece; Joseph Thoron, and James Dupas, Chancellor of the French Consulate.

The other guests of honor were Augustin Forget of the French Line of steamships, Capt. Louis Deloncle, François M. Dupont, Eugene Gaudry, Raymond Lanoire, and Dr. Henri Leca of the steamship Normandie; Chief Joseph F. McGill and wife of the Fire Department, Mrs. Sanction, Miss Bradley, Charles Renauld, Gustave Reynaud, C. Tacot, D. Balme, Superintendent West of the French Line, the Gardes Rochambeau, and the Gardes Lafayette.

The dinner was presided over by Henry Maillard, Jr., President of the association, who, after the feast, spoke warmly of the occasion that bound Frenchmen one to another so closely.

Mr. Maillard said that all Frenchmen would deprecate the attempted assassination of President Felix Faure. He also said that the would-be murderer was undoubtedly a dangerous crank. He said he did not believe that the attempt upon M. Faure's life was the result of any preconceived plot.

Consul General Bruwaert complimented the people for their evidences of patriotism, and said that he hoped the Republic of France and America would never cease to preserve the feelings of friendship and amity that exist between them.

He was much worried and distressed at the news of the attempt upon President Faure's life, but was glad that the attempt had failed.

He reminded his auditors that the tricolors of France and America represented much in common to both nations, and that they stood for the highest ideals of a government for the people and by the people.

During the celebration a choir of mixed voices, to the accompaniment of sizzling rockets, the booming of cannon, and the orchestra, sang the "Exiles" and the "Marseillaise."

One feature of the celebration was the dinner served to the poor. Fully 200 poor men, women, and children took part in this.

EVACUATION OF FORT ONTARIO.

The Centennial Celebration to be Held To-day.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14.—The centennial celebration of the evacuation of Fort Ontario to-morrow promises to be a grand affair. An immense crowd will be in attendance. All railroads running into Oswego will run special trains and excursions by boat from Canada are announced. Department Commander J. S. Graham of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived to-night from Rochester. The first arrival this morning was the entire Ninth Regiment, United States Army, in command of Col. J. H. Lysterwhich, at 10:50 o'clock. The regiment numbers 500 men, and is divided into eight companies. The Ninth United States Infantry Band, numbering twenty-five pieces, accompanied the regiment, which occupied nine coaches and the baggage three cars. The regiment is in camp on the fort reservation. The Twenty-sixth Separate Company of Elmira arrived here to-night.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Twenty-first Separate Company of Troy, Capt. J. H. Floyd, accompanied by Doring's Band, numbering in all 115 men, arrived in town. Accompanying the excursion were Senator Tibbits, in whose honor the company is named, it being known as Tibbets's Cadets, and representatives of the Troy newspapers. A large number of the National Guard of the State are expected to-night.

Among the distinguished guests will be Lieutenant Governor Saxton, the Rev. Dr. Spaulding of Syracuse, who was formerly a member of the Massachusetts Legislature; the Rev. Dr. Clark of Syracuse, the Rev. Dr. McMaster, Congressman Charles A. Chickering, Gen. Miles, Speaker Fish, Senator Stranahan, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Secretary to Gov. Morton, and Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown. Major General Porter will be the guest of George B. Sloan.

Resignation of the Oldest Pilot.

Pilot Henry Harbinson, the oldest pilot in the service, presented his resignation at the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, and it was accepted. Harbinson is seventy-five years old, and received his license on Sept. 6, 1853. For many years he acted as the spokesman for his fellow-pilots and for the Pilot Commissioners when legislation was pending in relation to pilotage matters at Albany and Washington. The Pilot Commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions of regret at his resignation.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—EVERETT—Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point.

—HOLLAND HOUSE—Lord Stawordale of England.

—GRAND UNION—John Palmer, Secretary of State, Albany.

—NORMANDIE—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington.

—CLARENDON—Thomas Desseroffy, Austrian Consul at Pittsburg.

—MURRAY HILL—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio and G. A. Singerly of Philadelphia.

—WINDSOR—Hugh C. Wallace, member of the Democratic National Committee for Washington, and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit.

—WALDORF—Gen. C. J. Langdon of Elmira, T. B. Wannamaker, W. M. Cramp, and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, and H. McK. Twombly.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—7:15 A. M.—48 Beach Street; Ellis Paper Company; damage trifling.

—7:35 P. M.—39 Manhattan Street; Margaret Sullivan; damage $150.

—7:50 P. M.—151 West One Hundredth Street; Mary Burke; damage $200.

—7:50 P. M.—1,668 Third Avenue; Peter McGinnis; damage trifling.

SOUNDMONEYABOVEPARTY

STATE DEMOCRATS SEE A CHANCE TO SUPPLANT TAMMANY HALL.

Meeting Proposed to Consider the Advisability of Leading Sound-Money Democrats for the Gold Platform—Harmony Ended by the Chicago Platform—Opposition to a Third Candidate Because He Could Only Weaken the Gold Cause.

All was "harmony" between the State Democracy and Tammany Hall a few days ago. All was working smoothly in the interest of tranquillity and success as against the one enemy of both—Republicanism.

For the time the fight for control and power had ceased, and a truce had been declared, which some believed was a real and permanent settlement of hostilities. "Harmony" delegates were elected to the State Convention by a union of Tammany men and State Democrats.

The truce is about to be broken and hostilities are to be resumed. An opportunity has been presented for a probably effective resumption of war on Tammany and the State Democrats are not slow to seize it.

Tammany has practically decided to swallow the ticket nominated at Chicago. Some of the leaders have declared that they will not vote the ticket; but lesser lights have about made up their minds to abide the result of the convention and fight for Bryan and silver.

The State Democrats recognize that this is the time to strike. They will make an effort to crystallize the sound-money sentiment and to assume the leadership of the portion of the party in New-York which is unalterably for gold. If the effort to nominate a sound-money Democratic ticket succeeds, or if the sound-money Democrats decide to vote for McKinley, the State Democrats want to be in position to take the lead in the fight, and thus overshadow Tammany.

A call was sent out yesterday by H. H. Sherman, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the State Democrats, by direction of Francis M. Scott, Vice Chairman, for a meeting of the committee at the headquarters, 258 West Twenty-third Street, to-night. Mr. Scott, it will be recalled, was one of the "harmony" delegates elected jointly by Tammany and the State Democracy to attend the Saratoga Convention. A short time ago he said in an interview in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was no reason for fearing a rupture of the good feeling then existing between the two factions, as the best interests of the party depended upon harmony.

The following letter was given out yesterday as a sort of explanation of the call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, of which Mr. Friedlaender is a member:

Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman:

My Dear Sir: The die is cast: The so-called National Democratic Convention has nominated a ticket incompatible with the views of honest merchants, clerks, mechanics, and laboring men, whose interests are severely threatened by such a revolutionary and un-Democratic platform. The Democracy of New-York and other honest States has fought nobly for the honor and integrity of the whole country, but were unfairly treated by the revolutionists.

The Democratic State machine may, for political reasons, indorse the Chicago nominees, but our duty seems clear in this respect. I would suggest that you call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy with a view to indorse the sound-money candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. I am opposed to a third ticket, as I think it would weaken the sound-money as well as the Democratic State tickets, as thousands of voters will either support the straight Republican machine ticket or abstain from voting at all, while every sound-money Democrat can vote the Rooster ticket. I am of the opinion that the State Democracy should act independently and without unnecessary delay. Very respectfully yours,

OSCAR O. FRIEDLAENDER.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

It is said that this suggestion will be promptly seconded in order that the organization may step to the front as the representative of true Democracy.

Manhattan Club May Bolt.

Several members of the Manhattan Club have been discussing the advisability of circulating a request for a full meeting of the club to act on the ticket nominated by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. There is a strong sentiment among the members of this stanch Democratic club in favor of repudiating the Bryan and Sewall ticket, as well as the Populistic platform upon which it stands. Such influential members of the club as Frederic R. Coudert, Col. John R. Fellows, Ashbel P. Fitch, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant have already frankly avowed their intention to bolt the ticket, and there are scores of ardent Manhattan men who want the club to place itself on record to the same effect.

TALKED AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Arguments Repeated Before the L. J. Cook Republican Club.

The Lewis J. Cook Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District holds weekly meetings for the discussion of politics in its rooms, at 845 Tenth Avenue. The club held such a meeting last night, at which President John McGivney presided.

The speechmaking was opened by Lewis J. Cook, who discussed the free-silver question at some length. The free-silver craze, he said, was more dangerous to the interests of the workingman than free trade.

Mr. Cook was followed by President McGivney, who spoke in a similar vein, denouncing the anarchistic tendencies of the Chicago platform.

Lemuel E. Quigg arrived late in the evening, and in a brief address gave an explanation of the 16-to-1 idea and drew a graphic contrast between the Republican and Democratic platforms as they affect the workingmen.

McKinley Buttons for Democrats.

A conference of anti-organization Republicans was held yesterday afternoon at Samuel Thomas's office in the American Surety Building. Among those present were Warner Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Milholland, and William Brookfield. It is understood that the plan of action was generally discussed, and among other things it was decided to purchase 100,000 campaign buttons, which will bear a portrait of Mr. McKinley and the inscription "Sound Money—No Repudiation." These buttons are to be distributed, as far as possible, exclusively among the Democrats who have bolted their own ticket. The McKinley State League will have charge of the distribution.

Albany Democrats Waiting.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Democrats of Albany are disposed to abide the issue of events. The local organization, which embraces the Congressional district by virtue of the fact that the county lines of Albany include the Twentieth District, according to the statement of its principal leaders, is disposed to support whatever the State Convention of the party shall see fit to indorse.

Ran Over a Bicyclist's Chest.

YONKERS, July 14.—Thomas H. Gilbert, a bicyclist of 37 Palisade Avenue, was run over while out riding on his wheel. Gilbert was riding along South Broadway, when a huckster's wagon driven by Joseph Kline, and also containing Bernard Stalson of 73 South Broadway, owner of the wagon, approached at a swift pace. The bicyclist was thrown from his wheel. The wagon passed over his chest. The driver and the owner of the wagon were arrested. Gilbert was taken to his home.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Manager Ed Bloom has booked Bancroft, the magician, for two years ahead. Mr. Bloom says that rival magicians are endeavoring to shut out Bancroft from many first-class houses by inserting a clause in their contracts stipulating that no other magician appears there during the same season.

—Manager Frank Perley said yesterday that Robert Hilliard would make his first appearance at the Court Theatre, London, to-night, in his own dramatization of Richard Harding Davis's story "Her First Appearance," which Mr. Hilliard has christened "The Littlest Girl."

—Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre stock company began rehearsals for the new production of that house yesterday.

—Louis Harrison has been engaged by Joseph Brooks to succeed Fred Wright in "Lost, Strayed or Stolen."

TICKET AND PLATFORM REJECTED.

The Chicago Platform Dishonest.

From The Philadelphia Times, (Ind.)

The platform of the Democrats of Pennsylvania is honest, honorable, and manly in every line, and the Chicago platform is dishonest, dishonorable, and unmanly from its preface to its conclusion. The chasm between these two professions of faith is impassable. There is no middle ground between them. The one is the path of honor; the other is the path of dishonor and every Pennsylvania Democrat who shall vote for the Chicago ticket must not only stultify himself, but he must make himself a party to the deadliest assault that has ever been made upon the integrity and safety of the Nation since that of armed secession in 1861. The Chicago platform and the Chicago ticket are alike an insult to the Democrats of the Keystone State.

Free Silver Is Populism.

From The Connellsville (Penn.) Courier.

The Courier will continue to be a Democratic paper, advocating Democratic men and measures, but it will not indorse the free-silver candidates. Free silver is nothing more nor less than Populism. It's not Democracy.

The Penalty.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star, (Ind. Dem.)

It would seem that, in turning their backs upon the leader who restored the party to power after a retirement of a quarter of a century, and in becoming the sponsor of a vitiated currency, the Democratic politicians who controlled the convention at Chicago have prepared the way for another Waterloo, and for a defeat as overwhelming and disastrous as that which overtook the Democracy in 1800, when the enlightened and humane sentiment of the country repudiated that corrupted organization because of its cowardly and servile devotion to the awful sin of human bondage.

Sound Money Democratic.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

So far as heard from, it is the exceptional Democratic organ that comes out flat-footed for Bryan and free silver. This unprecedented defection of the Democratic press shows the surpassing strength of sound money as Democratic doctrine.

Hold the Balance of Power.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

The faithful Democrats who pleaded in vain for a hearing at Chicago will be heard in the final reckoning at the ballot box. They are "the saving remnant," and they hold the balance of power between the madness of free silver on the one hand and the madness of a return to ultra-protectionism on the other. Their task is to save their own party from itself, their country from financial dishonor and disaster, and incidentally, we hope, to save it also from a return to the extreme tariff policy of 1890.

Offensive Every Way.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, (Dem.)

With all of the radical features embodied the platform is rendered still more objectionable by a virtual declaration in favor of the spoils system. It is a document every way offensive to people of conservative ideas, and in no respect can it be considered Democratic.

No Democrat Is Bound.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times, (Dem.)

Our worst fears have not only been realized, but new and horrible doctrines have been added in the Chicago platform, which cannot possibly bind a Democrat who is unwilling to abandon the fundamental principles of his party.

The Calm Judgment of the People.

From The Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.)

Already the judgment of uninflamed public opinion points to the utter repudiation of platform and ticket.

New-York Delegation Right.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

It is due to the delegates from this State to say that they represented the Democracy of New-York State surpassing well, and that their constituents here appreciate their labor and respect them for the able manner in which they kept the substance of true Democracy before the people, even though it was surrounded by the hosts of sham and error.

Not a Hurrah in Mobile.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Dem.)

The delegates in convention carried Bryan around on their shoulders. Same here last year. That sort of enthusiasm soon burns itself out, however. It seems to have burnt out entirely here. We have not heard a single hurrah.

Bryan's Rejection of a Gold Platform.

Birmingham (Ala.) Telegram to The New-Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

Much disappointment is felt here over the nomination of Bryan for President. Many silver men even admit that he is a weak candidate. Sound-money Democrats recall Bryan's utterances made last Summer during a speech in the silver campaign in this State, when he was asked by Prof. Burrus, a leading Populist, if he would support a gold platform. Bryan's reply was: "All the powers in earth, under the earth, and in the heavens above could not make me support a gold candidate on a gold platform." Sound-money Democrats say that, in view of this declaration, they do not feel impelled to support Bryan, and if no sound-money Democratic ticket is put out many will vote for McK

ANOTHER CYCLE PARADE

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO MAKE THIS A TRULY BIG AFFAIR.

It Will Be Held in Brooklyn Early in October to Celebrate the Opening of Glenmore Avenue as a Bicycle Route to the City Line—The Good Roads Association to Begin Arrangements This Evening at Howe's.

No season in the history of the pastime of cycling ever saw so many bicycle parades as have been held this year, and there are more to come. The one to be held in Brooklyn to celebrate the opening of Glenmore Avenue, the route to the city line, bids fair to outshine all previous efforts. It will take place early in October, but so extensive will the preparations be that the preliminaries will be commenced at once.

The Good Roads Association will have charge of the undertaking, and, profiting by the experience gained in the two previous parades in that city, it is hoped to arrange a spectacle such as will challenge the admiration of the cycling world. Heretofore decorated wheels have not been allowed in the processions, a fact which robbed them of the main attraction. In the coming parade, however, decorated wheels will be the great feature, and there will be a score of other features which will add to the spectacle.

Every effort will be made to have all the representative clubs for a hundred miles around Greater New-York take part in the celebration, and very desirable prizes will be offered in a score of contests.

This evening the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association will have an adjourned meeting at which it is proposed to formulate plans for the parade. The committee will meet at Howe's, on the cycle path, and a full attendance is expected.

It has been suggested that the makers and dealers in wheels be united to make displays in floats and otherwise, and it is very likely that this plan will be adopted.

Park Commissioner Woodruff, who is the wheelman's stanch friend, has assured the Good Roads people that improvements in Glenmore Avenue will certainly be completed by Oct. 1, and President Angell and his colleagues of the Executive Committee, working on that assurance, will probably select Oct. 3 as the date of the parade.

Huguenot Wheelmen Indignant.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 14.—The Huguenot Wheelmen, who were victorious in the Westchester Cycling League's relay race Saturday, declare that the action of the Yonkers Bicycle Club in protesting the race was without the slightest justification. The Huguenot Wheelmen say that at the meeting of the Westchester Cycling League held a day or two before the race the names of the members of the Huguenot racing team were submitted and approved, and that it was understood that there should be no protest over James Harrison's entry in the race. Harrison, it is also claimed, had been in the club the required time when the race took place. Much feeling has been caused by the protest among wheelmen here.

Liberty Cracks to Race.

One of the finest list of prizes ever offered in a set of club competitions will be contested for on Saturday in the annual road races of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The famous Merrick Road, at Valley Stream, L. I., will be the scene of the struggles. The prize includes two diamonds valued at $35 each, a suit of clothes, a racing suit, half a dozen gold-headed umbrellas, several sets of tires, 300 cigars, and four sweaters. The course will be surveyed for the occasion. Entries can be made with H. Valentine, 37 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, up to Thursday evening. The sport will be commenced at 4 o'clock.

Cyclists in Torchlight Parades.

The novelty in the coming campaign parades will be the torchlight squads on wheels. A torch made of tin, adapted for use on bicycles, has made its appearance, and the lucky inventor will probably wake up some morning in the near future and find himself rich. The article is so constructed that it is adjustable to the frame of the bicycle, and thus in no way interferes with the management of the machine.

Rumors of Transfers.

It is claimed that the racing men of the metropolitan district will find much to interest them in this week's bulletin of the Racing Board. Several prominent racing men supposed to be snow-white amateurs are said to be in the list of transferred to the professional class. The bulletin will be issued on Thursday.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Albert Shock, who was suspended a short time ago for managing women's races, which are opposed by the League of American Wheelmen, was informed yesterday that the suspension had been reduced to ten days. Shock is in consequence greatly pleased, for now he can take part in the six-days' tournament in Madison Square Garden during December.

—The Grand Prix, the great cycling event of the year in Paris, was decided on Sunday. Morin was the winner, with Jacquelin second. The victor's prize was $1,200 in cash, besides half a dozen medals. Murphy and Kiser, the Americans, failed to qualify in the preliminary heats.

—The Ocean Parkway Wheelmen's lawn party at Lord's Orchard this evening promises to be largely attended. The orchard is in Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, one and a half miles from Prospect Park, on the west side of the cycle path.

—A special meeting of the members of the Kings County Wheelmen will be held to-morrow evening to elect a successor to R. W. Steves, who has resigned from the Board of Governors.

—A tour in Virginia will soon be taken by a party of members of the Brooklyn Riding Club. Capt. T. J. Sinnott will guide the party. Luray Cave will be one of the points visited.

—Cyclists who intend to go to Long Branch on Saturday for the big parade should bear in mind that an ordinance in force there prohibiting riding on the sidewalks.

—To-morrow evening the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association of Hudson County will have a meeting at the Palma Club, in Jersey City.

—Ex-Secretary F. J. Mehling has rejoined the Nassau Wheelmen.

Canadian Marksmen at Bisley.

LONDON, July 14.—The Canadian marksmen arrived at Bisley last evening to take part in the annual rifle shooting contests, having had a week's practice at Staines, where they beat the London and Scottish team in a match for £20 a side. The camp of the Canadians is the prettiest at Bisley. It is fronted by a flower garden, and has the Canadian flag flying in its centre. The men are in excellent health despite the extreme heat. The first important contest in which they will take part is the match for the Kolapore Cup, which will take place on Friday.

TENNIS AT MANCHESTER.

Interesting Play in the Essex County Club Tournament.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 14.—Three fairly interesting tennis matches made up the programme of to-day's play in the Essex County Club tournament. In the morning Hasket Derby of Harvard defeated M. B. Stone of Hopkinson's School in two straight sets, 6—1, 6—2. S. W. Sturges defeated D. Farrington by default. In the afternoon was between Raynal T. Parke of Harvard, the winner of the Spring tournament at Cambridge, and A. C. Wise of the Brookline High School. In the first set Parke drove his opponent from the net at will by lobbing, and seemed capable of passing him by his clever work with back drives. The points were:

FIRST SET.

Parke .....4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—27 points, 6 games
Wise .....2 1 1 2 2 1 2 0—13 points, 1 game

Wise played better in the second set and Parke put quite a number into the net. However, the latter still showed marked superiority, especially with his ground strokes, and the set was never in doubt as to the winner. The points were:

SECOND SET.

Parke ....1 4 4 3 6 4 4 6—32 points, 6 games
Wise ....4 1 0 5 4 2 0 4—20 points, 2 games

The last match of the day was that of T. M. Rotch, Jr., and E. B. Stanwood. Stanwood was too nervous and unsteady to himself justice, and Rotch won quite handily in two straight sets, 6—1, 6—2.

The summary of the day's play is as follows:

First Round.—H. Derby defeated M. B. Stone, 6—1, 6—2; S. W. Sturgis defeated D. Farrington by default; R. T. Parke defeated A. S. Wise, 6—1, 6—2; G. F. Brown, Jr., defeated W. L. Jennings by default; T. M. Rotch, Jr., defeated E. B. Stanwood, 6—1, 6—2.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Weather Bureau crop bulletin for the week ended yesterday contains the following special telegraphic reports:

New-England.—Most crops growing well; pastures very good; hay crop of good quality, but below average; turnip seed about harvested in Southern Connecticut; fair crop; onion seed is very promising.

New-York.—Spring crops very flourishing; wheat and rye harvest general; great and general destruction of oats and green crops by army worms.

New-Jersey.—Cloudy, showery weather, followed by high temperature and bright sunshine, has improved condition of all growing crops; small fruits abundant.

Pennsylvania.—Oats, pastures, and cultivated crops in good condition and making rapid growth; tobacco up to the average.

Maryland.—Rainy weather in nearly all localities improved growing crops; good yield of wheat in east portion; hay prospects improved; army worm damaging oats and grass in west portion; corn and truck generally excellent.

Virginia.—Rainfall has done much damage to wheat, oats, corn, tobacco, and cotton in southern tier of counties; northerly two-thirds of State free from special injury, and crops reported in good condition.

North Carolina.—Excessive rains, destroying thousands of bushels of lowland corn; other crops injured by standing water and local storms on 8th; cotton but slightly damaged.

South Carolina.—Falling off in general condition of corn and cotton since last report, but minor crops improved decidedly.

Georgia.—All crops are doing well; cotton is fruiting heavily; grapes are good, but other fruits are inferior.

Florida.—On the 7th destructive storm passed over western coast counties and portions of north district, destroying fruit, prostrating corn, seriously damaging cotton, and in many respects changing bright prospects to one of failure.

Alabama.—Cotton beginning to open, and picking will begin in about ten days, with promise of fair yield; cane field peas, peanuts, and sweet potatoes very promising.

Mississippi.—Cotton considered the earliest crop for years and generally good; corn about laid by and cotton being laid by; some cotton shedding and few bollworms reported.

Louisiana.—Corn and cotton more favorably reported; sugarcane in good condition and continues improving; rice fair, some heading.

Texas.—Cotton in splendid state of cultivation; has been greatly improved; as a whole the outlook is for a fair crop; picking becoming general in Southwest Texas; late corn has been improved and vegetables have been greatly benefited; more rain needed for the rice crop.

Arkansas.—Cotton stands drouth very well and little complaint of shedding; it is heavily fruited, and at least two weeks ahead of the season; early corn seriously injured; late corn will do well with seasonable rains.

Tennessee.—Warm, humid weather promoting growth, but unfavorable for cotton and tobacco; corn developing well; cotton fine prospects, fruiting well; tobacco extra fine, still much trenching; young crops growing well.

Kentucky.—Much complaint of damage to corn and tobacco from washouts and high winds in eastern and central counties, but otherwise these crops are in fine condition; tobacco being topped; wheat sprouting in shock in places.

Missouri.—In south and west portions corn, though still doing very well, needs rain badly, as do also pastures, gardens, and potatoes; cotton and tobacco doing well.

Illinois.—Wheat poor to fair; rye and oats fair to good; oats somewhat damaged by rust; corn growing finely, early earing well, late being laid by.

Indiana.—Corn in silk and tassel; potatoes, tomatoes, melons, and vegetables in good condition; tobacco looks well; wheat and rye thrashing most done; oat harvest commenced; haying continues.

West Virginia.—Crops damaged by local storms; corn crop laid by and growing finely; wheat thrashing out a small yield.

Ohio.—Oats and wheat in shock; wheat being thrashed in southern section; yield poor; oats prospect of good yield, excellent quality; hay fair; tobacco clean and being topped; gardens fine; fruit promising; pastures good; corn growing finely, but hurt by chinchbugs.

Michigan.—Oats in fine condition, are ripening, and in few cases cutting has begun; corn continues in excellent condition and is beginning to tassel; potatoes, beans, and garden truck doing well; everything needs more rain.

Wisconsin.—Haying about completed, with fair crop of good quality; rye and barley excellent crops; oats very heavy and beginning to ripen; corn and pastures badly in need of rain.

Minnesota.—Wheat in north short, thin, and late; in south better, but below average; other crops doing finely; fair crop of rye harvested; large amount of hay well secured.

Iowa.—Oats and Spring wheat much hurt by rust; oats suffering great damage; corn has made good advancement; rain is needed for immature crops.

North Dakota.—Considerable injury to wheat in all sections by rust; other crops making fair progress; hay cutting in progress.

South Dakota.—High temperature unfavorable to late small grain, but early grain is good; corn made marked growth and is promising.

Nebraska.—Oats much injured by rust; corn has grown well and continues in good condition, but is beginning to feel need of rain in western counties.

Kansas.—Very favorable to all growing crops; thrashing progressing; wheat yielding fair; oats very poor; corn, grass, and forage crops in excellent condition.

Oklahoma.—Weather beneficial to corn, potatoes, grass, &c.; nights too cool for cotton; haying in progress; late forage crops up; thrashing continues.

Montana.—Grain maturing rapidly; Winter wheat and rye being harvested.

Wyoming.—Crops have not been damaged a great deal, but have made no advancement, except where irrigated; rain badly needed in all sections.

Idaho.—Haying well along; irrigated crops doing exceedingly well; others generally needing rain.

Colorado.—Spring wheat, oats, and second crop of alfalfa almost a failure; water supply in southern portion of State sufficient only for domestic purposes; grapes in western valleys promise heavy yield.

New-Mexico.—Weather has wonderfull improved growing crops and stock ranges; outlook very favorable.

Arizona.—Range grass sprouting and cattle improving; citrus and deciduous fruits looking well.

Utah.—Lucern about all cut and hauled, and grain is now being harvested; corn and potatoes doing well; ranges much improved by recent rain.

Washington.—Damage to wheat crop from the heat and dry winds is increasing.

Oregon.—Report not received.

California.—Fruit crop is much below average in quantity, but above in quality; grain exceeding expectations, and yield above average; hops advancing rapidly and grapes looking well; beans, corn, and potatoes rapidly advancing.

Fire Island Will Probably Be Sold.

ALBANY, July 14.—Fire Island will be visited on July 31 by the Commissioners of the Land Office. The enlargement of Hoffman Island as a quarantine station renders the further ownership of Fire Island for such purposes unnecessary in the opinion of the Commissioners. They will also visit Hoffman Island, and a result of their inspection, it is thought, will be the sale of Fire Island to individuals at an early day. Several applications have already been formally made for the purchase of the island, which cost the State in the neighborhood of $250,000. The State officials do not expect that if the island is sold at auction it will bring to exceed one-fifth of this sum.

Drowned While Bathing at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 14.—While a crowd of boys was bathing, near Sugar Dock this morning off a canalboat, James Doty, seventeen years old, whose home was at 52 Yonkers Avenue, had cramps and was drowned.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 14—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, showers, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, light showers, southwesterly to westerly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, generally fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather, with light showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, southerly to southwesterly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair in the interior, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly. WEST VIRGINIA, showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, westerly to northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair, continued high temperature, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, cooler Wednesday night, light to fresh northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly to northeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, cooler, northeasterly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair, cooler Wednesday night, variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, continued high temperature, southwesterly winds.

KANSAS, fair, probably cooler Wednesday night, variable winds. COLORADO, threatening weather, easterly to southeasterly winds. WYOMING, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, slightly cooler in eastern portion, northeasterly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, northeasterly winds.

The area of high pressure has remained stationary in the Central Gulf. A ridge of high pressure extends from Utah to the north of Montana. The storm has moved from the north of Montana to the north of Lake Superior, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.58 inches being reported from White River. Light rains have fallen in New-England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and upper lake region.

The temperature has risen in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the upper lake region, and has fallen slightly or remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Temperatures of 90° have occurred to-day, as follows: St. Paul, Cairo, Nashville, Montgomery, Tampa, Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston; 92° at Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Memphis, New-Orleans, Pensacola, Jacksonville, and Norfolk; 94° at Chicago, Davenport, St. Louis, and Vicksburg; 96° at Savannah.

Showers may be expected in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and lower lake region. It will clear in the upper lake region, and be generally fair elsewhere.

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SPECIAL SALE.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock of Guns, we will hold a Clearance Sale of about 50 high-grade Bicycles, mostly Monarch make, beginning Thursday morning, July 16th. High-grade wheels of the best brands will be sold at $38.50 and $45.50. Others at $80.00 and $35.00. Guaranteed by the makers and ourselves. We expect to close out the lot in one day.

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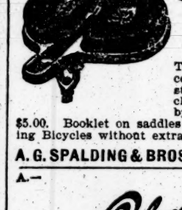

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Stages connect with Kings County L.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis,* via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic,* via Queenstown; at 11:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 1 PM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Ireland, (letters must be directed "per Ireland.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, and Cartagena and Bahama, per steamship Venezuela; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 3 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle,")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapa, Tabasco, Progreso, and Tuxtan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON,

Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 10, 1896.

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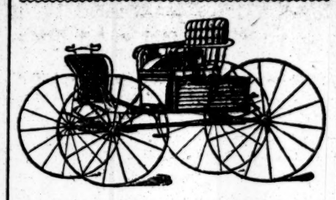

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Hotel Pocket Guide

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For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

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Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
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do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
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do United States Hotel, a.p., $5
So. Nyack, N. Y...The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Springfield, Mass.Massasoit,e.p.$1,a.p.$3.50-$5
Sp'g Lake B'h, N.J..Monmouth House, a. p., $4
St. Louis, Mo..(Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $3
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $3
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Watch Hill, R. I..Ocean House, a. p., $4 to $5
do .....Larkin House, a. p., $4
do (A.S.Amer)..Plimpton House, a.p., $3 to $4
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I. cab, $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM|Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10AM
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Lahn, Tu., Aug. 4, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM
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Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
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PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¼ h.
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ST. LOUIS.....July 15|PARIS.....Aug. 5
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NEW-YORK.....July 29|ST. PAUL.....Aug. 19

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
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Southw'k, Jy. 15, 1:30 PM|Noordland, July 29, Noon
Berlin, July 22, Noon|Friesland, Aug. 5, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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Teutonic, July 15, Noon|Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon
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Adriatic, July 29, Noon|Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon|Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. MAASDAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM Sat., July 25, 10:00 A. M.
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Furnessia .....July 18 Anchoria .....Aug. 8
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Cabin, $45, Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cab

FOUR FAVORITES FIRST

THE OTHER TWO RAN SECOND AT THE AQUEDUCT RACE TRACK.

Defender's Defeat Caused a Lot of Harsh Talk by the Men Who Had Backed Him—Garrigan Accused of Trying to Get Left, but Telegram's Interference with Defender Was Probably the Principal Cause of the Trouble.

People apparently like the sort of sport that the Queens County Jockey Club gives them. It is fair to so assume from the attendance the past two days, which has been up to the capacity of the grounds. The racing is not of a high class, but it furnishes plenty of sport for those who go simply for the excitement of the betting that may be done. As four of the six favorites won yesterday—the other two finishing in second place—it shows pretty conclusively that those who are familiar with the sort of cattle that race at Aqueduct can tell very accurately which are the least bad horses in parties of anywhere from four to a dozen in the fields of starters.

As to the two favorites that were beaten, the start had much to do with it. In the case of Margaret Roth, in the third race, she had much the worst of it, Courtship being the favored one, Margaret getting off in the rear division. In the sixth race, for which Defender was the favorite, and backed more heavily than any other horse that ran during the afternoon, Garrigan, who rode him, had a fair enough chance at the start, but Telegram ran directly in front of and bumped into him, and Garrigan pulled up and was about as bad as left at the post, through no fault of Starter Flynn, however. Garrigan would probably not have tried to win had not the start been made directly in front of the stand. He dare not disobey the shouts of the crowd to go ahead and catch the field. This he managed to do, and at one time in the stretch it looked as if Defender might have won the race. But either Defender or his rider, after getting the lead, became tired just at the end, and Helen H. II., coming "with a wet sail" on the extreme outside of the track, managed to beat him home by a length and a half.

The defeat of Defender was a severe blow to the talent, who were down on him to a man, and who would have made the bank rolls of the bookmakers look very poorly had they managed to beat the race. But Garrigan's performance came like a ray of sunshine to the layers of the odds. His ride caused a lot of disagreeable talk about the boy, the horse, and the owner of the animal, in which it was intimated that there was a plan to have the horse beaten. They cited the fluctuations in the ring in proof of their suspicion. Defender opened at 4 to 5, went back to as high as 2 to 1, and then closed about 6 to 5. Plungers therefore thought there must be some "funny business" in the race, and professed to believe that Garrigan got the worst of the start on purpose. Probably Telegram's interference had more to do with the defeat than any misconduct on Garrigan's part.

Premier's defeat by The Native and the defeat of Ameer by Sir Francis made a big hole in the bank accounts of some of the heavy bettors, as both were played as "good things" to beat the favorites. In each case they could do no better than run second. The men who backed them got no benefit from that, as the horses had been played to win and not for the place. "Dave" Gideon led in the plunge on Premier, and George Wheelock in that on Ameer.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:02¾.
1—Nina Louise, H. E. Leigh's ch. f., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinkley, 100 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Gardner)
2—Full Speed, Kensico Stable's br. c., 107, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Favo, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 95, 20 to 1.....(Hewitt)
Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Second Chance, 95, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Fratello, 98, 60 to 1, (Harrison;) L. B., 98, 60 to 1, (Keefe;) Sanguine, 98, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Joe Hayman, 95, 6 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:44.
1—The Native, W. Stern's ch. c., by Pontiac-Soubrette, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(Hill)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 107, 8 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 97, 7 to 1.....(Keefe)
Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Chugnut, 99, 7 to 1, (Powers,) also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-old fillies. Time—1:03¾.
1—Salaire, Sensation Stable's ch. f., by Salvator-Sozodont, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(Clayton)
2—Margaret Roth, W. Overbrook Stable's ch. f., 112, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Keefe)
3—Courtship II., Maplehurst Stable's b. f., 107, 3 to 1.....(Sims)
Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Bonnie Eloise, 107, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Himyance, 107, 8 to 1, (Walker;) Proteen, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Yeidtz, 107, 30 to 1, (Wapsline,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling allowances. Time—1:56¾.
1—Sue Kittie, E. Steed's b. f., 4 years, by Darebin-Kathleen, 99 pounds, 4 to 2 and out.....(O'Leary)
2—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 6, 104, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Mirage, Harlem Stable's b. c., 4, 106, 8 to 1, ...(Clayton)
Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

One, 6, 108½, 20 to 1. (Sheedy,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:26.
1—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Thora, 107 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
2—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. h., 6, 108, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Hamilton)
3—Mr. Stuart, R. Bradley's ch. f., 4, 97, 10 to 1.....(Howard)
Won by a length and a half; six lengths between second and third.

Maple Prince, 3, 98, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Hurlingham, 5, 104, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) and Whipcord, 3, 94, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. For horses that have not won this year. Time—1:44.
1—Helen H. II., H. Valentine's b. f., 3 years, by Spendthrift-Serenace, 96 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hewitt)
2—Defender, F. O. Burridge's ch. c., 3, 107, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Garrigan)
3—Florena Hubbard, R. Bridley's ch. f., 3, 96, 10 to 1.....(Powers)
Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Royal Princess, 96, 8 to 1, (Coyle;) King T., 104, 7 to 2, (Scott;) Telegram, 94, 10 to 1, (Bennett,) and Venetia II., 97, 4 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mirage, 104 pounds; Halton, 135; Sirocco, 132; Kennebunk, 125; Halfling, 125; Illusion, 123; Lancer, 115; Hermis, 110; Second Chance, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Addie, 107 pounds; Eclipse, 106; Inquirendo, 106; Truepenny, 105; Kinglet, 104; Pearl Song, 98; Silk Gown, 97; Van Brunt, 96; Buckeye, 95; Kennebunk, 94; Kalithoe, 89, and Royal Hi, 89.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Successful, 108 pounds; Edna D., 108; Set Fast, 108; Nina Louise, 108; Nay Nay, 105; Calibee, 98; Florian, 97; Saunie, 95, and One Chance, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Ajax, 112 pounds; Captain T., 112; Kallirhoe, 100; Defender, 97, and The Native, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Sir Moltke, 110 pounds; Contractor, 110; Braw Lad, 110; Robbin W., 110; Royal Favor, 110; Slow Poke, 110; Prince Polonius, 110; Tricotin, 110; Our Johnny, 110; Sandal, 110; L. B., 107; No Chance, 107; Esherdown, 107, and Vincentia, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Sultan II., 105 pounds; Satanella, 105; Surrogate, 102; Bergen, 102; Nick Johnson, 102; Tombola, 102; The Druid, 102; Flames, 102; Lillie Mills, 100; Connemaugh, 100.

American Horses at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 14.—At the Newmarket races to-day, August Belmont's filly Terpsichore II. ran second to Sir R. W. Griffith's filly Merle in the race for the Soltykoff Stakes. The race was over the new two-year-old course of five furlongs and 142 yards. E. Wishard's Damsel ran unplaced in a selling race.

Newport's Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—The Executive Committee of the Newport Horse Show Association had a meeting this afternoon and nearly completed arrangements for the exhibition. The judges appointed were Reginald W. Rives of New-Hamburg, N. Y.; Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., and Eugene Thayer of Boston on harness classes, and Winthrop Rutherfurd of New-York and Foxhall Keene of Cedarhurst, on saddle classes. It was announced that the following would contribute special prizes, ranging from $25 to $100, in money or plate, for the special classes: Custer Hitchcock, Lispenard Stewart, Oliver H. P. Belmont, James L. Kernochan, David H. King, Jr., Hermann Oelrichs, A. Belmont, Henry F. Eldridge, A. T. Kemp, Harris & Nixon, and Brewster & Co. of New-York; John R. Drexel and Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Warren Leland, Jr., of the Ocean House, Thomas McCaleb of New-Orleans, and Prescott Lawrence of Boston.

OPENING THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

A Large Attendance to See the Harness Racers at Saginaw.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 14.—The Grand Circuit season opened here to-day with favorable weather and a large attendance. The first event was the 2:28 stakes, in which Valance sold favorite. She dropped the first heat, but won the next two so handily that she became prohibitive. In the fourth Bowerman brought Barnetta up and won the race in three straight heats. Maxim won the 2:15 pace, fighting it out with Nicol B.

The surprise of the day came when Baker, the Saginaw entry, won the 2:16 trot. The talent could see only Sunland Clay, and he was made a red-hot favorite. Baker was heavily backed in both auction books. He reduced his record from 2:15½ to 2:14¾. Summaries:

2:28 Class, Trotting.—Saginaw Valley Stakes, $1,000.

Barnetta, b. m., by Barnhart, (Bowerman)	2	5	5	1	1	1
Valance, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	4	1	1	2	2	2
Packett, ch. g., by Pactolus, (Bocock)	1	2	4	3	4	3
Margaret, rn. f., (Macy)	6	4	2	4	8	ro.
Porth, br. g., (Stars)	8	3	3	5	3	ro.
Jack Dempsey, bk. s., (Splan)	3	9	6	8	6	ro.
Basil Wilkes, b. r., (Keating)	5	7	6	7	7	ro.
Kathlene, ch. f., (Swanboro)	9	6	7	8	6	ro.
Miss Sphinx, b. m., (Sutherland)	7	9	8	dr.		

Time—2:16¾; 2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:17½; 2:19¼; 2:22.

2:15 pace; purse, $600.

Maxim, b. m., by Brownham (Lyon)	8	1	1	1		
Sally Bronston, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Jones)	1	8	5	7		
Nicol B., b. h., by Alcandus, (McLaughlin)	6	2	2			
Bessie B., b. m., by Lock, (Nethaway)	3	2	3	5		
May Murphy, b. m., (Zimmer)	2	9	8	3		
Idol Jack, b. g., (Matthewson)	5	4	6	4		
Syrena, b. m., (Richardson)	4	5	7	8		
Marietta Wilkes, ch. m., (Rea)	9	8	4	6		
Sandy Boy, ch. h., (Swanboro)	7	7	dis			

Time—2:13¾; 2:15; 2:11½; 2:18¾.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse $600.

Baker, b. g., by Sphinx, (Dickerson)	1	1	1			
Sunland Clay, b. g., by Clay, (Crichfield)	6	3	2			
Prince H., b. g., by Hawpatch, (McLaughlin)	2	7	5			
Carrillion, b. h., (Geers)	3	11	10			
Franklin, br. g., (French)	7	6	3			
Bryson, b. g., (Collins)	5	2	9			
Letita, b. m., (Keating)	4	4	7			
Bassora, br. h., (Penman)	8	5	4			
Combine, b. g., (McCarthy)	11	9	6			
Maggie, b. f., (Swanboro)	9	8	8			
Atlantis, b. m., (Crichfield	10	10	11			

Time—2:17½; 2:16; 2:14¾.

NEW-YORK'S LISTLESS PLAYING.

Easily Beaten by the Cleveland Nine in an Uninteresting Game.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 7; New-York, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 8.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 1.
Baltimore, 11; Louisville, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	52	24	.684
Baltimore	47	23	.671
Cleveland	45	23	.662
Boston	40	30	.571
Pittsburg	38	32	.543
Chicago	41	36	.532
Philadelphia	34	38	.472
Brooklyn	34	39	.466
Washington	31	36	.463
New-York	28	40	.412
St. Louis	20	54	.270
Louisville	16	51	.239

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—The New-Yorks gave an exhibition of listless ball playing today that eclipsed anything ever seen before in Cleveland. It was simply a walkaway for the "Spiders," who did not try to let themselves out. Only about 600 fans turned out, and many became so disgusted over the farcical exhibition that they left before the game was finished.

For six innings Young was an enigma to Freedman's aggregation, when Gleason's single and Davis's two-bagger netted New-York its only. Irwin protested the game on account of Tebeau playing. Score.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
McAleer, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	1	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Blake, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Zimmer, c.	1	0	3	3	0
Young, p.	0	0	2	0	5
Total	7	12	27	14	0

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Stafford, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Doyle, ss.	0	1	3	5	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	6	24	12	0

Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	.	—7
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; New-York, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 3; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Clarke, 2. Struck out By Young, 2; by Clarke, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Tebeau, McKean. Sacrifice hits—McGarr, Young. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Clarke, 1. Wild pitch—Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Aspirants for Office in Missouri.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democratic roll of candidates for State offices to be passed on at the State Convention in Jefferson City, Aug. 5, now stands as follows: For Governor—Lon V. Stephens of Cooper, D. A. Ball of Pike, Major James R. Waddill of Jackson, Lieutenant Governor—G. T. Dunn of Lincoln, A. H. Bolte of Franklin, T. K. Gash of Clay. Supreme Judge—Theodore Brace of Monroe, Judge Ramey of Buchanan. State Auditor—James M. Seibert of Cape Girardeau, A. H. Kallemeyer of Montgomery, J. C. Brown of Ray. Secretary of State—A. Lesueur of Lafayette. State Treasurer—Frank C. Pitts of Monroe. Attorney General—Morton Jourdan of Carroll. E. C. Crow of Jasper, Sterling P. Bond of St. Louis. Railroad Commissioner—J. H. Finks of Charlton, Judge Head of Randolph, T. J. Hennessy of St. Louis, A. J. Connelly of Johnson, Col. Bourne of Scotland.

Letter from Miss Clara Barton.

From The Chicago Journal, July 11.

Mrs. S. E. Gross, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund of the Red Cross Society, yesterday received the following letter from Miss Clara Barton:

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Gross: This is just a wee note to acknowledge your generous remittance through the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of $510. It was sent immediately to the interior, and our faithful men will convert it into tools, farming and mechanical; seeds, sheep, and goats, and other articles, products, and animals, which will mean the permanent betterment of the people of Armenia.

We are working like galley slaves to help the utterly crushed and destitute, but missionaries, Consuls, local relief committees, and ourselves, working day and night, can but partially cope with the appalling needs of the people in this vast field. We are glad to be able to say that the Government here is putting no obstacles in our way, so that all our work is on the line of relief. Affectionately yours, CLARA BARTON.

Profit Sharing Not Successful.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It appears that of the fifty establishments in the United States that have adopted the profit-sharing system, only twelve have continued it. Five have abandoned it indefinitely and thirty-three permanently. Such a plan works very well so long as there are profits to share, but when there are losses to bear it becomes unsatisfactory.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CATSKILLS.—Twilight Park, Haines Falls station near Squirrel Inn; beautiful cottage, 8 rooms; completely furnished; fine bathroom, &c. Photographs, particulars, Mr. FISH, 1,425 Broadway.

Orizabis to Play Cuban Giants.

The Orizabi Field Club and genuine Cuban Giants will cross bats in the second game of their series at Hackensack next Saturday afternoon.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Forty Pairs Start in the Amateur Events at Shinnecock Hills.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 14.—There was a large crowd of well-known professionals and amateur golfers at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club's grounds at an early hour this morning for the opening of the second annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, at which the amateur and open championships are to be decided. The weather was cool, and as early as 8 o'clock members and visitors began to arrive, and by 9 o'clock about 300 persons were present, among whom were quite a large number of ladies.

The first event on the programme was the amateur championship. The entries represented some twenty-six clubs, which was a big increase over the same event held in Newport, R. I., last year. The scores were simply outs and ins of each pair on first and seconds rounds over the full course. The first was played in the forenoon and the second in the afternoon, 18 holes each time. The honors in this play last year were won by Charles B. MacDonald of the Chicago Golf Club. Besides the championship for the winner of this game, there is also the Havemeyer one-thousand-dollar silver cup.

By 10 o'clock sixteen pairs had started, while the first pairs out had begun to arrive, and still there were a number of pairs not yet started. By a coincidence the only two left-handed players out of the big list of entries were the fourth pair, Messrs. H. G. Trevor and A. L. Ripley.

The last pair of the forty altogether drove out at 12:10 o'clock. About this time the wind had increased so that it was interfering with the opening drives, particularly the high ones.

H. G. Trevor made the best score out of the first twenty-six pairs, having secured the 18 holes in 88 strokes, which equals the competitive record for these links.

The score at the end of the second round was: Bayard, 190; Upham, 198; MacDonald, 178; Chadwick, 179; Livermore, 174; Kerr, 188; Trevor 175; Ripley, 185; Curtis, 206; Perkins, 201; Rushmore, 179; Peters, 180; Henry, 193; Menzies, 182; Fenn, 178; Taft, 190; Crittenden, 195; Fletcher, withdrawn; Stillman, 200; Huntington, 193; Kane, 216; Chapin, 216; Betts, 184; Stone, 200; Coates, 160.

Lynch, 187; Brown, 195; Waterbury, 173; Ward, 202; Rogers, 194; Gannett, 180; Sweeny, 176; Toler, 170; Larocque, 202; Tappin, 180; Tyng, 170; Shippin, 192; Beach, withdrawn; Robertson, 187; Clark, 189; Rutherford, 182; Winthrop, withdrawn; C. L. Tappin, 182; Whigham, 163; Biddle, 205; Weeks, 108; James Brown, 206; Kimball, 187; Cutting, 178; Cox, withdrawn; Merritt, 204; Moorehead, 195; Hoppins, 185; Perry, 196; Atterbury, 196; J. F. Curtis, 213.

Claxton, 191; Talmage, 181; Armstrong, 192; Leeds, withdrawn; May, withdrawn; Harriman, 194; Stoddard, 180; Godfrey, 206; Thorpe, 174; Hookmeyer, 190; Park, 189; Sands, 178; Shaw, 182; Bohlen, 187; Knapp, 191; Little, 202; Amory, 156; Stout, 186; Newhall, 184; McCawley, 192; De Garmendia, 191; Murphy, 221; W. B. Crittenden, 205.

The following qualified for the hole play during the remainder of the week, which will decide the championship:

Whigham, 163; Coates, 168; Toler, 170; Tyng, 170; Waterbury, 173; Thorpe, 174; Livermore, 174; Trevor, 175; Sweeney, 176; Cutting, 178; Fenn, 178; Sands, 178; McDonald, 178; Rushmore, 179, and Chadwick, 179.

Baird, Peters, Gennett, and Stoddart tried for the sixteenth, and they will play off the tie tomorrow.

CARPENTER'S DEFENSE BEGUN.

The State, It Is Thought, Has a Very Strong Case Against Him.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 14.—To-day was the seventh of the trial of Samuel Carpenter of Easton, Penn., for the murder of Mrs. Blackwell at Phillipsburg in April, 1895. The evidence for the State closed to-day, and it is the opinion of many that the Prosecutor has made out a very strong case against the accused, from which it will be hard for him to extricate himself.

The State called Oscar Price to the stand at the opening for the purpose of showing that the prisoner was in an Easton pawnshop on the day of the murder and bought a revolver for $1. The boy had never seen the prisoner before, but he gave a correct description of him. A witness told of seeing Carpenter in the Easton Jail with his throat cut. The doctor was dressing the wound. When asked why he tried to commit suicide Carpenter replied that he was "crazy and worried to death."

The State rested its case at 2 o'clock this afternoon after offering in evidence love letters, the pistol, the blood-stained pillow case, the watch and chain, a letter found in the house in which the deceased mentioned suicide, the fatal bullet, and Mrs. Blackwell's skull.

The case for the defense was opened by ex-Judge Harris, senior counsel for Carpenter. The ex-Judge made an able address in which he said there was no motive for the crime, and the jury could not say whether it was suicide or not. The witnesses for the State, Mr. Harris said, were vindictive and untruthful. Carpenter had great affection for the woman. In speaking of the letter found in Mrs. Blackwell's room, in which the woman wrote, "My pistol lies before me, but I lack the courage," counsel said the defense would prove that it was written just before the woman died.

The first witnesses for the defense were named Wyant and Miller. They both live in Easton, and testified that they saw Carpenter in Easton on the night of the murder. They met him on the street at 9 o'clock, they said. Both got mixed as to the day and the week under the Prosecutor's questioning, but otherwise their testimony was strong for the prisoner.

The last witness of the day was Dr. Ludlow, an expert on gunshot wounds. Dr. Ludlow testified that Mrs. Blackwell could have killed herself while lying on the bed.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

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for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M.; 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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CHAMBERMAID

NEW-ROCHELLE'S DILEMMA

THOUGHTLESS TRUSTEES MADE THE LOCAL EDITORS HAPPY.

Bad Advertising Done That Makes Them All Blanch When They Think of What It Will Cost, and that They as Individuals May Have to Pay for It—President Clarke Makes Trouble with a New Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW-ROCHELLE, July 14.—The Village Board of Trustees is disturbed, editors of the village papers are in a state of annoyance, and village affairs in general are not in that quiet state that should characterize a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs.

A printing contract awarded at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees Thursday to three local weekly papers—The Pioneer, The Paragraph, and The Press—authorizing them to print in four consecutive editions the new ordinances of the village, is chiefly responsible for the present disturbance.

The contract was awarded to the three papers on a motion made by Village Trustee John Koellmer. There was no stipulation about the price for the printing.

The ordinances appeared in the three papers Saturday. They made about sixteen columns of matter in each paper. The editors of the papers were pleased unquestionably. It was quite an unusual thing to receive from the Village Fathers a printing contract so generous in the dull season of the year, and at once several days were added mentally to contemplated midsummer vacations.

Several citizens, however, who keep their eyes on the transactions of the Board of Trustees, began to figure on the cost of printing the ordinances according to the legal rate for such advertising.

They whistled when they saw the result, and began to talk about getting out injunctions to restrain the Trustees from paying the bills.

They could not understand why the contract should have been given to three papers when the law did not require the ordinance to be printed in more than one paper.

Village Clerk Charles H. Coe also began to figure on the cost to the village after the ordinances came out in the papers.

It is said he turned pale when he reached the sum total, and went straightway to Henry S. Clarke, President of the village, and showed him the whole thing in black and white.

Mr. Clarke, when he had recovered his breath, and had fanned himself a little while, declared that it would never, never do for such a bill to be saddled on the village at the present time.

The Trustees were taken into the conference and they individually and collectively were deeply shocked.

Then some one suggested that some citizen would probably get an injunction to prevent the payment of the bills by the village, and that possibly the members of the Board of Trustees might be held personally responsible for the obligation.

It was finally decided to call a special meeting of the board Thursday evening. It is said the contract for printing the ordinances will be rescinded.

That is what worries the editors. The ordinances, however, must be printed three more times in at least one paper, and each editor is, therefore, on the anxious seat to know who will get the work.

There is a contention also in the Board of Trustees over Superintendent of Public Works Peter Donnelly. President Clarke and the five Republicans of the board are anxious to depose Mr. Donnelly, while the five Democratic Trustees are bound he shall continue in office.

This contest took a new turn yesterday when Clarence S. Haskell, an engineer, walked into the office of Village Clerk Coe and asked to be sworn in as Superintendent of Public Works. He also showed a letter from Village President Clarke that told Mr. Coe to swear in Mr. Haskell as Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Coe was still nervous from his discovery about the village printing, and he did not know what to do. Mr. Donnelly, he said, was the Superintendent of Public Works, and he did not see that two Superintendents were needed, or, in fact, legally provided for.

Engineer Haskell pointed to Mr. Clarke's letter, the tenor of which was unmistakable.

Mr. Coe sighed and told Mr. Haskell to hold up his right hand and then swore him in as Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Donnelly claims to be Superintendent of Public Works by every point of law, and declares he will not give up for Mr. Haskell or any one else.

He says also that if Village President Clarke is out for a legal fight he has struck exactly the right man, and that there are interesting times ahead.

Village Clerk Coe said this morning he really did not know what Mr. Clarke meant by having Mr. Haskell sworn in as Superintendent of Public Works, but that he supposed Mr. Clarke's motive would be known in time.

By act of Legislature New-Rochelle secured a new village charter last Winter that was claimed to represent a movement to take village affairs out of politics.

The new charter has succeeded in doing this, perhaps, in some departments, while in other departments it is already apparently a failure.

The first time the Trustees met after the newly elected board was organized a deadlock arose. Five Republicans sat at one table and watched five Democrats who sat at another table across the room.

President Clarke, acting under the power of the new charter, appointed Mr. Haskell Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed Mr. Donnelly. The Trustees, acting under their prerogative, cast five votes ratifying the appointment, and five votes against the appointment.

It was then supposed that, as the Republicans and Democrats had tied the matter, Mr. Donnelly was legally entitled to retain the office, since the President's appointment was invalid unless ratified by a majority vote. That was many weeks ago.

Once at least since then President Clarke has been heard reprimanding Mr. Donnelly for exceeding his authority as Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Donnelly was abrupt in his replies to President Clarke.

It has been understood that Mr. Donnelly would certainly have to go if Mr. Clarke and his friends in the board could compass it.

Mr. Donnelly is not an engineer, and it is necessary to hire an engineer now and then to help him out. President Clarke maintained that money could be saved by having a Superintendent of Public Works who was also a practical engineer.

President Clarke said this evening that he had Mr. Haskell sworn in as Superintendent of Public Works yesterday because the term of Superintendent of Public Works Donnelly expired to-day, leaving, as Mr. Clarke claims, the office vacant. Mr. Clarke said that Mr. Haskell was sworn in to establish a certain legal point in the matter.

Mr. Donnelly claims that the fact that his term expires to-day has nothing to do with the matter, and that he will be Superintendent of Public Works just as long as the dead-lock in the Board of Trustees lasts, and will draw his salary if he does nothing else.

Mrs. Stein Seeks Alimony.

Mrs. Antonia Stein made an application yesterday to Justice Stover, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, for alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of a suit for divorce which she brought against Leo Stein. The Steins were married in 1889. The plaintiff claims to have discovered that her husband was unfaithful to her, and left him in June, 1895. Mrs. Stein says that her husband is a piano and furniture dealer, and earns between $4,000 and $5,000 a year. The defendant claims that his wife left him and carried off all their furniture. He says that he does not make more than $1,500 a year. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. De Porras Seeks a Divorce.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, has granted an order to Mabelle H. De Porras to serve her husband, Luis R. De Porras by publication in a suit she has brought against him for absolute divorce. She says that they were married in Philadelphia in December, 1887, and that her husband deserted her two years afterward and went to Cuba. He is now living in Trinidad, and the plaintiff says she has information that he is there with another woman.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The mail from Gray Gables to-day brought a pardon for Walter W. Robinson, sentenced in New-York to two years and six months' imprisonment for embezzling letters. The pardon is granted on account of ill health.

SHE LIKED TO SEE THE FI[illegible]

Arrest of an Old Woman, Who Is Charged with Arson.

The people living in Monroe Street, near Pike, heard the cry of "Police" early yesterday morning. When they looked out of the windows to see what the trouble was they beheld an old woman running down the block followed by a man. It was the man who was doing the shouting. He continued his cries as he ran.

At Pike Street he caught the woman. A struggle followed. The old woman was stronger than her captor. As they struggled together on the sidewalk the man kept calling for the police.

Just as the woman shook off the man and prepared to run off again Patrolman Hurley of the Madison Street Station put in an appearance. He took hold of the woman, but he found it no easy task to detain her, and he had to rap kfor help. Policeman Hayes came to his assistance. It required the strength of both policemen to drag their captive to the station house, where explanations followed.

The man who had called for the police introduced himself as Max Rosenhoff, and said that he kept a small candy store in the basement of 106 Monroe Street. On the sidewalk he has a soda-watre stand. With him lives his sister-in-law, Minnie Himbel. She was awakened shortly before 4 o'clock by the crackling of wood.

She left her bed to investigate, and saw the old woman, who was afterward arrested, building a fire against the soda-water stand. She had kindled a blaze and was piling on barrel staves. The work seemed to give her pleasure, for there was a look of satisfaction on her face as she bent over the burning pile.

Mrs. Himbel at once raised a cry of fire, and the next moment there was a hubbub in the building, as men, women, and children crowded the stairway with frightened countenances, all hurrying to reach safety, as none knew how small or great the danger might be. Rosenhoff was the first to run out to the sidewalk in answer to his sister-in-law's call. The old woman fled when she saw him, and the chase followed.

The police had great difficulty in learning anything from the prisoner. She could not speak English and an interpreter had to be secured to talk to her in the Hebrew language. Then she said that her name was Lizzie Wetzer, and that she lived at 18 Third Avenue. All she would say in explanation of her act was that she had often lighted fires. She built them because she liked to see them burn.

A milkman told the police that earlier in the morning he had seen the old woman make a fire opposite 54 Rutgers Street. She made it in the middle of the street. The woman told the police that a woman named Langer had ordered her to build the fires, but who Mrs. Langer was or where she lived could not be learned from her.

An ambulance was called and the woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity. She gave the police a wrong address, as 18 Third Avenue is the Bible House. No one in Monroe Street who saw the old woman could recognize her as a tenant in any of the buildings. The police put her down as being a pyromaniac. A charge of arson is entered against her on the police records.

FREGOLI TO MAKE A TOUR.

Signed Contract with Henry Greenwall—Cities He Will Visit.

Fregoli, the wonderful impersonator, who is now playing at Hammerstein's Olympia, yesterday signed a contract with Henry Greenwall, the veteran director of the Southern circuit of theatres and proprietor of the American Theatrical Exchange.

By the terms of the contract, Fregoli will make a tour of the United States under the management of Mr. Greenwall. He will receive $1,000 a night from Mr. Greenwall, and will give Mr. Greenwall a matinée performance free of charge.

The tour will begin Sept. 7 at the Boston Treatre, and Fregoli will then appear at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn; the Park Theatre, Philadelphia; the Grand Opera House, Pittsburg, and the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati.

Manager Greenwall contemplates extending the tour into Mexico, and eventually presenting Fregoli in London, in which city he has never been seen. Mr. Greenwall said yesterday that he would again present Fregoli in this city, and that he hopes by that time that his star will be sufficiently proficient in English to give at least a part of his performance in that language.

Mr. Greenwall will organize a high-class vaudeville company, composed mainly of foreign performers, who will fill out the evening's performance with Fregoli. After signing the contract with Mr. Greenwall yesterday, Fregoli talked to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said that what impressed him most in American audiences was their intelligence, and the rapidity with which they recognized and caught the telling points in his performances.

Like all foreign stars who have achieved unusual success in the United States, Fregoli is charmed with the country, its people, and its institutions. So delighted is he that he is most anxious to master English, and he devotes three hours each day with a tutor to its study.

ALLIGATOR KILLED BY A DOG.

A Battle Royal at Paul Boyton's, on Coney Island.

Acting Captain Lawson of the Coney Island Police Station, Capt. Paul Boyton, and others of West Brighton are mourning the loss of a handsome alligator, which was killed yesterday morning by a Newfoundland dog, known as Nero.

The alligator was a general favorite, notwithstanding that it had been a source of much trouble to everybody who had a hand in its keeping. It arrived from Pensacola, Fla., over a week ago, addressed to Capt. Lawson, who lost considerable sleep trying to think what he should do with it. Then he gave it into the care of Capt. Boyton, to be placed on exhibition in the latter's aquatic arena.

Nero was asleep yesterday morning near the inclosure which held the alligator, when the six-foot saurian broke the wires which confined it, and crawled over with the evident intention of making a meal of the dog.

The conflict which followed was terrific, and the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. The attendants could not separate the dog and the alligator with clubs. The alligator's only hope was to be able to get his antagonist in his capacious jaws. He met with only partial success, and at one time tried to retreat.

He returned to the charge plainly desperate, and in a short time Nero seized him by the throat and killed him. Nero will feel the effects of his novel fight for many days.

TO HANDLE FOREIGN MAILS.

Conference Between Ship Men and Post Office Officials.

In furtherance of the purpose to improve the facilities for transferring foreign mail from ocean steamers to their various destinations in the United States, there was a conference between Second Assistant Postmaster General Nielson and J. Maitland Kersey of the White Star Line and E. L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line in Postmaster Dayton's office yesterday.

The discussion was preliminary in character and it was decided to have another conference Thursday.

It is proposed to have the steamers deliver the mails at Quarantine to a Government transport, and during the trip from Quarantine the sacks of mail for the various cities can be so arranged that they can be delivered directly to the railway stations without bringing the sacks to the General Post Office in this city.

This plan meets with the approval of Postmaster General Wilson, and at the conference yesterday representatives of the steamship companies also apparently considered the plan a good one and feasible.

Plans of Minnie Maddern Fisk.

Minnie Maddern Fiske will appear next season in "The Right to Happiness," a play from the German, the American rights to which have been secured by A. M. Palmer. Marguerite Merington is at work upon the adaptation. Mrs. Fiske will be under the management of A. M. Palmer and Henry Greenwall. Her tour will begin Nov. 26.

If in need of a remedy for a Sore Throat, or a Bad Cough or Cold, use promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a useful medicine to keep in the house, because of its great helpfulness in all Lung and Throat troubles.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

ABOUT TOWN.

"There is a melancholy air of departed grandeur about lower Fifth Avenue, from Fourteenth Street down," said an old New-Yorker, who has just returned to the city after living abroad for a quarter of a century. "The signs of 'To Let' and 'For Sale' predominate, and the monotony is only relieved by some forlorn-looking mansion, so out of keeping with its surroundings that one cannot but be sorry for it in its loneliness. And yet it does not seem to me so very long ago since these very mansions were the scene of all that was most fashionable and exclusive in New-York society, and they all bring back to me memories of the beaux and belles of the fifties and sixties. Few of them now remain to tell the tale of the gay New-York of their day."

***

Janet is a small child with a natural precocity to discover a saving clause in every accident with which she meets—and they are many. Not far from her present Summer home there is a lake about the shores of which she plays with her brother and sister.

She was dressed for an occasion the other day, and, having a few minutes to spare, she ran off to the lake, into which, through a misstep, she fell and saturated her clothing with mud and water.

As she went boo-hooing toward the cottage she espied her mother on the piazza. The boo-hooing instantly ceased, and, while tears were still chasing each other down her cheeks, her face lighted up, and with a halve smile she said: "Mudder, my underskirt isn't wet."

***

"I saw, or rather just missed seeing, a peculiar bicycle accident the other day," said a man from a suburban village. "I was so frightened at what I supposed was going to be a fatal collision that I lost my breath. Somehow a young man who was riding down a steep hill lost control of his bicycle. He was going like the wind straight toward a heavy wagon. I shut my eyes when the crash came. When I opened them there was a wreck of a bicycle in the middle of the road, while in the wagon, lying on his back, was the young man. He was uninjured. He said he remembered shooting up in the air and turning over and over until he landed in the wagon."

***

The long period of warm, rainy weather just past has produced a luxuriance of foliage in Westchester County rarely seen even in its fertile fields and woods. There is also an unusual wealth of flowering shrubs and herbs. The wild clematis, spreading widely over low bushes, is in blossom. Flowers of the wild white daisy still linger. Some of the fields are yellow with marigolds. In the margins of woodlands are late varieties of yellow ranunculus. The flowers of the smartweed fringe the wayside, while in the gardens the iris in gorgeous colors reigns supreme.

***

It would not have been considered much of a fish story in that broker's office if the market had been active, for at such times "everything goes." But as the "ticker" seemed to indicate nothing but the quarter hours, and an occasional stray quotation that got upon the wire by chance, ample opportunity was given to question the narrator's veracity.

Other fish stories had been told—all personal experiences—and when he was appealed to to tell one in keeping with them the broker said:

"I never went fishing but once in my life, and then I was moderately successful, although I lost my rod and line at the time. I was fishing for pike in an old millpond back from the Jersey coast. Although I had some good strikes, it was a long time before I succeeded in hooking a fish, and when I did so it was purely by accident. My hook was in the water, and I was dividing my attention between my bottle of bait and a great fish hawk that I saw sailing in from the ocean with a fish in its talons.

"I watched the hawk as it came over the spot where my boat was anchored, and could see the fish that it had captured struggling to get away. As it got directly over me the hawk lost its fish and, closing its wings, dropped with almost lightning rapidity in pursuit of it.

"With that natural instinct for protection that I have, I picked up my rod as fish and hawk came toward me to keep the bird from striking me.

"On they came, and in a twinkling I had struck at the hawk and had lost my entire outfit—all but my bottled bait. My surprise at seeing my rod sailing away was increased when I noticed that the hawk had possession of a large fish, and was making for its nest with the dangling from the fish's mouth. I had caught a fish and had not known it. When I struck at the bird I threw the fish high in the air, and it was instantly caught and carried off. I exchanged the pike for a weakfish, and a beauty it was, too, for, while I know nothing of the size of my pike, I know the weakfish weighed four pounds when dressed. I found it lying in my boat appealing to me for protection when I started to row ashore."

"And the bottled bait?" they all asked.

"There wasn't any when I got home," he said.

Several listeners tapped their heads, took a turn about the office, looked at the broker with sad eyes, and murmured, "Next!" but there was no "Next!"

***

"Now, in dealing with Mr. Blank you will have to use a little tact," said the Senior Warden to the Treasurer of a large church, who, strange to say, sometimes has overdue bills to collect, and he does not use conciliatory methods in collecting them. "He is a thoroughly good man, but a little sensitive, and he does not like to be hurried. If you should casually drop in and see him I think it might be well."

"I shall not drop in to see Mr. Blank," said the Treasurer. "It is as much to his interest to pay the money he owes the church as it is for me to collect it. He is a member of the church as well as I. I shall write him and ask him to call on me." And he wrote this letter:

Augustus Blank, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Your bill at the Church of the Saints is overdue. I have heard you say in everyday affairs that if a man could not pay his bills he had better go out of business. It is a remark capable of an extended application. Please call at my office and settle your account this week. Yours truly,

BLANK BLANK, Treasurer.

There is now no one more prompt in the payment of bills in the Church of the Saints than Augustus Blank, Esq., and he has been heard to remark that if there is one man in the congregation whom he admires it is that good Christian and business man Blank Blank, the Treasurer.

***

If the Brooklynite interested in vines would like to study the difference in effect of the Japanese ivy, ampelopsis, and the woodbine he can do it by a visit to Remsen and Clinton Streets. The Second Presbyterian Church there is covered principally with woodbine, but at the further end of the church, on the Clinton Street side, there is a large space which is covered with the closer growth and smaller leaves of the Japanese ivy. There the two can be compared. The woodbine is the most picturesque. It stands out from the building, and all over it are new shoots and ends which fall gracefully and wave in every passing breeze. The Japanese ivy clings as closely to the wall as if pressed there, and seemingly in the whole wall space there is not a loose end.

***

At the fruit stores this year may be seen a fruit which at first sight seems to be a tomato. Upon another view, when a small stem is seen, it appears to be an orange-red apple. It is a plum, a cross between the Japanese and the York plums. It was new last year, and is becoming more common this season. It will never be on the market in large quantities, one dealer says. It is a California fruit, and has an excellent flavor.

***

"I can't stand that any longer," said Commissioner John P. Faure, sitting in a hotel parlor the other day, and, getting up, he crossed the room and straightened a heavy picture hanging upon the wall.

"What a relief," exclaimed a number of women in the room.

***

"The most curious case of smuggling I ever saw," said an old Custom House man the other day, "was one that occurred a number of years ago. We should never have discovered it if we had not been notified by our men at the other end of the line that a certain man here was receiving smuggled goods. We were on the watch then, and confiscated a big lot of wood shipped to him. It was hollow, and was loaded with cigars."

***

It was important that she should go out that evening, and there was no one to go with her. What should she do? She thought for as much as five minutes. "I have a chaperon," she exclaimed at the end of that time. She resurrected a large and businesslike-looking portfolio. "If curious individuals think I would carry that thing unless I was out on most important business," she said, "well, then they are mistaken."

***

"It is so warm," said the little Sunday school boy, "and I am so thirsty. I should think they would keep a soda-water fountain in the back of the Sunday schoolroom. It would make lots of money for the school and be awfully nice for us boys."

***

The open cars on Broadway, though they bear the words "Smoking Car," are not now intended exclusively for the use of men.

"When we found that the first open cars were patronized by women occasionally," the railroad men say, "we began to make arrangements to accommodate them. We have been putting on more cars as fast as possible, and a week or ten days ago notices were posted instructing the carmen to stop for women. We do not expect women who object to smoking to ride in the cars, but the cars will always be stopped at their signal, except when crowded or under other conditions which govern the closed as well as the open cars."

***

"I asked my doctor the other day," said a woman, "where I could go to have prescriptions safely put up.

"'Blank & Blank are on the corner of your street, are they not?' he asked. 'That is a good firm.'

"'Yes,' I said, 'but our servant went there the other day and they gave her by mistake another drug than the one for which she asked, and I am afraid to go there now.'

"'She was waited on by men, was she not?' asked the doctor. 'Yes,' I answered.

"'You are always waited on by men?' 'Yes,' I acquiesced again.

"'Well,' said the doctor, decidedly, 'when the eternal powers above come down to earth to serve in our shops, then you may expect to be served with never a mistake. Until that time I advise you to patronize Blank & Blank.'"

***

Dealers in jewels are a careful lot of men usually, but they tell some strange stories of things that occasionally happen around Maiden Lane.

Some one was looking from a window of a silversmith's store one day, and noticed a glitter on the window sill. He moved closer and picked up an emerald. The story of his discovery was not kept a secret, and as it circulated it came to the ears of the owner of the store, who claimed it. It had been accidentally snapped from a near-by window.

Another "find" was a pair of matched diamonds. An office boy, looking down an alleyway from a side street, saw a small piece of paper blowing away. Something about it attracted his attention, and, being of an inquiring turn of mind, he went to see what it was. Inside the paper he found the two stones.

The boy carried the diamonds to the office where he worked. There was much comment, and the story, like the other, traveled from building to building. Weeks went by and no one claimed the stones. Finally a firm of jewelers, on taking account of stock, discovered the loss of a pair of fine diamonds. The jewelers remembered the boy's story, and eventually recovered their diamonds.

MINISTER COMPLAINS AT COURT.

Says Auctioneer Sent Him Goods He Did Not Purchase.

The Rev. Dennis Wertman of Saugerties, N. Y., was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against L. Holzwasser of the firm of Holzwasser & Co., proprietor of the University Auction Rooms, at 59 University Place, whom he had summoned to court.

Mr. Wertman said that his wife and himself had called at Holzwasser's place three weeks ago and had bought two beds and new springs and mattresses. He had been asked by the salesman to take second-hand mattresses and springs at the time, but had refused to do so, and the salesman had measured the beds for the mattresses in his presence.

Mr. Wertman said that when the furniture was delivered at his home, in Saugerties, a couple of days ago, the beds were broken, scratched, and bent, and the mattresses were evidently second-hand mattresses, which had merely been cleaned, and were in bad shape otherwise.

He said that he went to Holzwasser's place to demand that the beds he had bought be sent to his home instead of the second-hand goods, and had been told that the goods he bought had been delivered to him. When he saw that he could get no redress, he spoke to a policeman on the street, who directed him to Jefferson Market, and he went to the court and got a summons.

Holzwasser was at first inclined to declare that it was only a matter for a civil suit, but finally he said that he was willing to refund to Mr. Wertman the $22 that the preacher had paid for the beds. He said that this would cause him to lose the freight he had paid on the goods to Saugerties, but he was willing to sustain this loss rather than have any trouble. This was satisfactory to Mr. Wertman, and Magistrate Flammer dismissed the case. Mr. Holzwasser declared that the minister got the goods he had purchased.

FLOOD IN AN EXCAVATION.

Supply Pipe Broken and Bleecker Street Has a Little River.

Because of the settling of the earth in Crosby Street, at the corner of Bleecker, adjoining the excavation for a new building, a heavy gas main sagged down yesterday afternoon on to a four-inch supply pipe to a fire hydrant.

The supply pipe was broken and a torrent of water poured out, carrying away the earth and washing it through the spaces between the planks used to shore up the sides of the excavation. The break occurred at 3 o'clock and it was two hours before a gang of men from the Department of Public Works appeared on the scene to stop the flow of water and make the necessary repairs.

In the meanwhile a small-sized river was pouring into the excavation, where men were at work laying the foundations for the new building. The heavy wall, two feet four inches thick, with eighteen-inch buttresses, held the water back, however, but the space on the north by the side of the excavation, between this wall and Bleecker Street, was flooded with water to the depth of four or five feet.

The water poured in at the rate of 150 gallons a minute. The foreman in charge of the work of construction gave orders to have the wall shored up. This was done. He said that there was no danger of the wall giving way; that the water was not breaking through it except at one point near the Crosby Street end. What he feared was that the water would rise over the wall before the torrent was shut off.

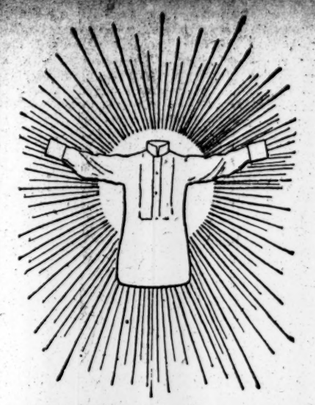
The earth under the surface of Crosby Street for fully fifty feet and extending back nearly to the easterly curb line of the street was washed away, and the roadway of the street was only held up by the ties and stringers of the railroad track.

Food Show and California Exhibit.

Extensive arrangements are already being made for the big show of pure foods which is to be held in the Grand Central Palace during the coming October. It is proposed to hold at the same time a liberal exhibit of the products of the great State of California, and large orders are said to be ready for placing with the growers and vineyard men of that State. Among other novel and interesting features of commercial as well as general interest there will be exhibited a large fountain which will spray high in the air at the same time both the red and the white wines of California, each showing separately, but not blending. There will also be an exhibit of the match-making industry from the beginning of the art, and an exhibit of beer making. There will be cooking by electricity and gas, accompanied by lectures by Mrs. Gesing Lemcke, the well-known cooking instructor.

School Superintendents Meet.

The new Board of School Superintendents held an executive meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Education. The session lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. City Superintendent Jasper presided, and all the members of the board were present except Superintendent Lee. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Jasper said that the board had been working upon a plan of reorganization and preparing certain rules and regulations. The work of organization is not yet completed, and another meeting will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, and will probably continue during the day.



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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Municipal Civil Service Boards will hold examinations for the following positions, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following dates: Thursday, July 28, Inspector of Masonry and Sewers; Monday, July 27, Timekeeper, Department of Street Improvements; Monday, Aug. 3, clerk, (female;) Tuesday, Aug. 4, Warden, Department of Correction; Wednesday, Aug. 5, Inspector of Construction, Candidates for this position must have knowledge of massive masonry in difficult foundations; pile work, sewer work, street work, and pipe laying. Application blanks may be obtained from the secretary of the borads, Criminal Court Building.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the ship Doric arrived there with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 16; Shanghai, June 19; Yokohama, June 20; Honolulu, July 6, due to arrive in New-York July 18. The next mail for China and Japan after the arrival of these mails will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M., July 22. Mails for Hawaii close July 18 and July 29, at 6:30 P. M.

—Frank B. Murtha's new Murray Hill Theatre, in Lexington Avenue, near Forty-second Street, will soon be completed. The decorators will soon begin their work, and the interior embellishments will be white and gold. Mr. Murtha has booked the best attractions, such as The Bostonians, and Charles Frohman's various companies. The theatre will be opened Oct. 19 by the Bostonians in a new opera.

—The Swiss Consul yesterday informed the Commissioner of Immigration that he would appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury in the case of Pauline Reitel, who left her husband in Switzerland and came here to meet another man. The Commissioner will detain Pauline until a decision comes from Washington.

—Twenty-eight passengers, who came yesterday from Havana by the Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal, were transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, as they had no acclimatization certificates. They will be released this afternoon if all are well.

—The new station at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Vanderbilt Avenue, on the Harlem Railroad, is a great convenience to the residents in that district. Thirteen north-bound, and eleven south-bound, trains stop there daily.

—The body of Henry Chapman who poisoned himself on Saturday night in Central Park, was yesterday removed from the Morgue to an undertaker's place at 25 Spring Street, and will be buried to-day by the Actors' Fund.

—Ulia Oldenberg, the young girl who was found homeless and friendless in Battery Park Monday, and was cared for by the Immigration Commissioner, got a place yesterday as governess in an uptown family.

—The dead body of a man which was found at 138 Chambers Street on Monday evening has been identified as that of Theodore Brings, a barber, of 209 East Fifty-eighth Street, by his daughter Cielle.

—A new Brazilian ring-tailed monkey has been received in Central Park. It is scarcely twelve inches high, but is full of tricks. It was sent by Edward A. Bibby of South Nyack, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

—Patrick Hogan, eleven years old, of 37 Underhill Avenue, and Thomas Conroy, nine years old, of 581 Washington Avenue, attempted to break into the house, 213 Washington Avenue Monday afternoon. They were detected and arrested, but Justice Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday discharged them because they were too young to be sent to the House of Refuge, and there was no other place to send them.

—William C. Colderwood, a motorman, of Maspeth, L. I., was held in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday for assaulting Charles Harrigan of 284 Humboldt Street early yesterday morning. Colderwood struck Harrigan in the side with a switch iron, because he did not get his truck out of the way of a car, and fractured two of his ribs.

—Charles N. Eldred of 17 Arlington Place was held in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for passing a worthless check on Jacob Jud, a saloon keeper of 168 Lynch Street, and for stealing a diamond ring from Mrs. Margaret Woods of 156 Lynch Street.

—The Unity Club yesterday purchased the residence of the late David M. Stone, in Franklin Avenue, near Fulton Street, and will take possession immediately. The Unity Club is the most aristocratic Hebrew social organization in Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday approved the contract recently made by the city with the Flatbush Water Works Company for supplying water to the residents of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

—Owen Trainer, fifty-four years old, of 876 Kent Avenue, was overcome by heat yesterday afternoon while putting in coal at Lafayette and Throop Avenues. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—William Cobbman, twelve years old, of 341 Shepherd Street, was bitten yesterday by a dog belonging to John McCue of 348 Shepherd Street. His wound was cauterized by a doctor.

New-Rochelle.

—Alfred Johnson was arrested Monday night charged with stealing from George P. Engle's saloon, Railroad Place and Grand Street. Johnson was caught helping himself to whisky and cigars. He said he was from New-York City.

—A hackman ran his vehicle against the large ornamental drinking fountain at the foot of Neptune Avenue, Monday, and overturned it. The fountain is the property of the Iselin family.

—The dance in honor of the opening of the new house of the New-Rochelle Rowing Club will be held July 24, in the large assembly room of the clubhouse.

—The Board of Village Trustees will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening to take further action about printing the village ordinances.

—Adrian Iselin, Jr., will sail for Europe to-day, where he will join his family. Mr. Iselin will probably return home early in the Autumn.

Jersey City.

—Edward Fahey of 21 Cedar Street and Patrick Hanley of 30 Walker Avenue, are brothers-in-law, but not friends. They fought yesterday. Hanley striking Fahey several blows with a club. James Casey, a neighbor of Hanley, interfered, when Fahey drew a knife and cut him on the shoulder. He also cut Hanley three times on the shoulders, and head. Hanley is now in the City Hospital and Fahey is held on a charge of atrocious assault.

—A small strike occurred yesterday at Rushmore's dynamo works, Morris and Hudson Streets. Anton Bach was discharged for being absent half a day, and five other employes went out with him. The other hands, fourteen in number, refused to join in the strike.

—Elmer Lentz, eleven years old, of 928 Newark Avenue, stole a ride yesterday on a Pennsylvania Railroad coal train. When the train reached the meadows, he jumped off and fell in front of a drill engine on the opposite track. He was struck and instantly killed.

Jersey City Improvements.

The Street and Water Board of Jersey City yesterday ordered a number of street improvements. Lembeck Avenue, adjoining the plot offered the city for a park by Henry Lembeck, is to be opened at once and asphalted. Harmon Street, Cottage Street, Van Winkle Street, and Claremont Avenue will be improved, and the latter will be asphalted. Bright Street, from Jersey Avenue to Barrow Street, will also be asphalted for the benefit of Public School No. 3.

The Fuel-Gas Franchise Question.

An opinion as to the authority of the Board of Aldermen to grant a franchise to the Consumers' Heat, Fuel and Gas Company, which proposes to furnish fuel gas at 40 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, has been prepared by Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner. As Mr. Scott is out of town, the opinion will not be submitted to the Board of Aldermen until he returns and passes upon it.

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THE CASE OF CAPT. CREIGHTON.

He Denies that He Abused the Johnson Brothers.

The examination in the case of Capt. James E. Creighton of the American schooner Susie M. Plummer, who is accused of having maltreated Seamen Frederick and Andrew Johnson on that vessel May 27 last, was resumed before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioner refused to dismiss the complaint "on the ground that at the time of the alleged assault the vessel was within the jurisdiction of the State of Maine, and not that of the United States courts," as requested by counsel of the defendant, and then Capt. Creighton was called to the stand.

He denied having participated in the assault upon the brothers Johnson, and said that he had told the mate, who was in a scuffle with them, to come away. The Captain's testimony was an absolute contradiction of that given by the sailors at the previous hearing, to the effect that the Captain had struck and kicked them.

Minnie Clark, a young woman who said she had witnessed the fight, testified that the Captain did not kick either of the sailors, as had been alleged. Commissioner Shields reserved decision.

James H. Williams of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union was present during the hearing. He said the union proposed to aid the Captain's accusers as far as possible.

LIGHTNING BREAKS WATER MAIN.

Makes a Hole in a Street Six Feet Deep and Large Around.

The lightning that accompanied the storm Monday night did considerable damage in the old Hudson City section of Jersey City on the Heights. Two houses were struck. One was the residence of Albert Laux, 245 Ogden Avenue. Its inmates were badly frightened, but no one was injured. The lightning set fire to the house, which was damaged $800.

The residence of Frank Zeck, 74 Sherman Avenue, was also struck, but only slight damage was done. A few shingles were torn from the roof, and the lightning, as it ran down the side of the house, blistered the paint as if it had been seared by a hot iron.

When the lightning jumped from the house to the street it tore a hole six feet deep and fifteen feet in circumference and shattered the iron water main that had probably attracted it from Mr. Zeck's house. The water gushed up like a huge fountain, until it was shut off. The residents of the vicinity were without water until a new section of pipe was put in, which took until noon yesterday.

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If you're going to the seashore or the mountains and want to spruce up, give us a call. You'll save money and be sure of getting "the proper thing."

Bathing Suits, $1.50 to $7.00.
Crash Cycling Suits, $7.00 and up.
Crash Cycling Breeches, $3.00.
Duck Cycling Breeches, $2.50.
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Ladies' Shirt Waists at half price.
Ladies' Cycling Suits at cost.
Boys' Washable Suits, special, $1.50 and $2.75.
White Flannel Suits, White and Striped Serge Suits, Linen Suits, Duck Suits, Thin Coats, &c., &c.
Special attention to out-of-town orders.

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Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte,

Wednesday
July 15-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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SPEED OF SURFACE CARS

THE ACTING MAYOR MAKES A SUGGESTION TO THE ALDERMEN.

He Would Have All Cars Stop at the Nearest Crossing, Especially in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at Certain Avenues—The Board Requests that "Trailers" Be Added to the Smoking Cars on the Broadway Line.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday held its first meeting since June 30. There were twenty-six members present. Vice President John P. Windolph presided, as President Jeroloman is now Acting Mayor while Mayor Strong is absent.

A communication was read from the Acting Mayor, calling attention to the danger of running surface cars rapidly across streets and avenues. He suggested that the Board of Aldermen require all cars to stop at the nearest crossing of streets, and especially at crossings in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at Fifth, Lenox, and Seventh Avenues.

The Committee on Railroads reported adversely on a resolution requiring surface railway companies not to permit their cars to pass each other in front of schoolhouses. The committee declared that the requirement asked for was impracticable.

Alderman Olcott also introduced a resolution, asking the Metropolitan Traction Company, "whether it can and will in the near future" add "trailers" to its open smoking cars, so that women and children can enjoy the open cars without sitting next to smokers. It was adopted.

The Railroad Committee reported favorably a resolution requiring all railways to have indicated plainly on all cars their various destinations, and that, except where transfer tickets are necessary, a continuous trip shall be provided.

The same committee reported that it has no authority to compel the "Huckleberry" Road to provide a continuous trip for a single fare over its lines, as that company's charter was granted by the Legislature.

It reported favorably on the request of the New-York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company for the privilege of running its lines across streets in the annexed district, such lines to be either above or below the streets.

Alderman Olcott introduced a resolution to establish a ferry between the foot of Market Street, New-York, and Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn. He did this at the request of several hundred petitioners in Fulton Market and its vicinity and citizens of Brooklyn, who think the ferry would be of great service to them. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Franchises.

Mayor Strong sent a message vetoing the resolution offered by Alderman O'Brien and permitting the discharge of fireworks in the streets on Labor Day. There were some whisperings that the resolution would be passed over the veto, but no action was taken.

Alderman Lantry offered a resolution that when the board adjourned it adjourn till Aug. 4.

Alderman Hall offered a substitute that the board set two hours every afternoon this week, except Saturday so as to transact the large amount of business before it.

The resolution to adjourn till Aug. 4 was adopted.

Alderman Ware offered a resolution declaring that the ordinances against the hanging of political banners in the streets be suspended until November 10. It was adopted.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 4.

Must Separate Ashes and Garbage.

The Board of Health has sent out notices to householders that on and after Aug. 1 they must separate their garbage from ashes and waste paper. It will be necessary to provide three receptacles, one for garbage, one for ashes, and one for paper, as separate collections will be made for each kind of waste, beginning on Aug. 1.

Vitascope Company Gets Injunction.

Justice Osborne in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted to the Vitascope Company an injunction restraining the exhibitors of the "vidascope" on Sheridan's Walk, Coney Island, from exhibiting their machine. The plaintiff claims that the "vidascope" is a fraud, and its exhibition is detrimental to the company's interests.

"SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH'S CHECK.

It Had Been Marked "N. G."—What Is Said About the Transaction.

Charles Smith, the Essex Street saloon keeper, who, by allowing his customers to trample on a part of his fortune while increasing its total, obtained for himself the name "Silver Dollar," drew a check for $125 April 4. The check went the rounds of the lower east side until a few days ago, and then on it a bank cashier wrote "N. G."

At this the east side wonders. "Silver Dollar" is fame, outside the official birth records and those of the Board of Aldermen, knows him by no other name—says it's all right, and, according to Elias Rosenthal, lawyer, of 333 Grand Street, puts all the blame for the repudiation of the check on the broken promise and the empty purse of Max Hochstim, minor only to "Silver Dollar" as a trainer of east-side voters.

Since the check was drawn it has represented $375 for the three men. Max Tischler, wholesale rectifier and dealer in liquors at 159 Rivington Street, has it now, and he wants "Silver Dollar" to settle.

The check was drawn on the State Bank in Grand Street. Hochstim indorsed it first, for it was made payable to him. The next signature on it is that of A. Singer of 239 Rivington Street, and following his name comes that of S. Sosnousky of 208 Henry Street. Both are saloon keepers.

When the check was sent back from the bank with the "N. G." mark, Mr. Tischler was aghast at the idea that the man who walked on silver dollars had not a paltry $125 in the bank on which he drew a check. He went to Lawyer Rosenthal, and the latter wrote a coaxing letter to Mr. Smith.

"Silver Dollar" responded promptly, according to the statement of the lawyer to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"Mr. Smith told me," said Mr. Rosenthal, "that the check represented a loan to Hochstim. The latter, he said, was not to present it to the bank for payment at once. Hochstim, Smith said, promised to get the money from a brewer in a few days and make good.

"I supposed Smith had money in the bank, though, when he drew the check, but it said out a long time. He told me not to push the matter into court, as I intended doing, and that Hochstim would make it all right in a day or two."

The reporter sought "Silver Dollar" at his place of business, but was told that he had gone driving early in the afternoon and would not return until late in the night.

THE SUICIDE OF THOMAS TIPLADY.

He was Foreman in the Globe Woolen Mills, in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., July 14.—Thomas Tiplady, who drowned himself in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, was foreman of the worsted department of the Globe Woolen Mills of this city, and earned about $4,000 per year. His home life was pleasant. He was a member of St. Luke's Church and an advanced degree Mason.

Last Wednesday morning he started out for his work at the Globe Woolen Mills as usual, but nothing more was seen of him in this city. The police were asked to look for him, and through publication of his absence his whereabouts were first made known, as he had sent from Passaic, N. J., drafts to be cashed at a Utica bank. When these were received here they were not honored, as a notice of his disappearance had been seen. His family was notified, and yesterday morning his wife and son-in-law, William J. Murray, went to the police station, where they asked Chief Dagwell to notify the New-Jersey authorities to arrest him. This could not be done, as Mr. Tiplady had committed no offense. The wife and son-in-law then prepared for a trip to Passaic, and left yesterday afternoon, expecting to reach their destination about 10:30 o'clock last evening.

In the meantime the news of Tiplady's suicide reached this city.

THOUGHT THEY HAD A BURGLAR.

Police Wanted to Arrest Postmaster Curran in His Home.

A man rushed into the Hoboken Police Headquarters at a late hour Monday night and reported that burglars had broken into Postmaster James Curran's house, at 1,238 Garden Street, the family being in the country. He said he had seen one of the burglars climb into the house through a rear window.

A squad of officers was sent to the house. Guards were posted in front and rear, and then two officers made their way into the house through the same window by which the burglar had entered, and which he had obligingly left open.

The burglar was found seated in the dining room enjoying a comfortable smoke. He commended the officers for their promptness, but declined to be arrested. Then one of the officers flashed a searchlight upon the cool burglar, and discovered that he was Postmaster Curran. He had been detained by business until too late to go to Asbury Park, where his family is, and concluded to go home. When he reached the house, he found that he had left the keys at the Post Office, so he went to the rear, slipped the window catch with a penknife, and entered. Then an observant neighbor, who had seen but had not recognized him, gave the alarm.

MURDERED IN HONDURAS

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN THE VICTIM OF RUTHLESS FIENDS.

This Nation Will Probably Secure an Indemnity for His Widow Before the Administration Closes—The Report of Commander Davis on the Crime—A Lawless Firm That Has Made Murder Its Chief Business for Years.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—This Administration, before its conclusion, will probably secure from Honduras an indemnity in behalf of the widow of Charles W. Renton, a New-York man, who was murdered at a place known as Brewers' lagoon. Renton, from the voluminous testimony taken, principally by Commander C. H. Davis of the United States steamship Montgomery, was killed in his own dwelling house in an uninhabited part of the Mosquito territory. Commander Davis encountered a wild, incredible state of affairs at the Lagoon, the headquarters of the wealthiest and most prosperous concern on the coast, known as the Brewers' Lagoon Wood and Produce Company. The firm had terrorized the whole territory by its high-handed lawlessness and perversion of justice. Only two weeks before Davis's arrival a man named Eude, a leading member of the firm, had killed on the deck of his own ship the Captain of a British schooner, and had later intimidated the crew, carried the body off, and secretly buried it.

"Up to this time," says Commander Davis in his report to the Navy Department, "Eude's murderous enterprises had taken the safe form of attacks on the defenseless Indians or the assassination and abduction of American citizens, but as this latest victim was a British subject, Mr. Eude thought it prudent to abscond, and is now a fugitive in Nicaragua." A brother and a member of the firm was arrested about the same time for smuggling.

Most of those implicated in the murder of Renton had disappeared, but two remained, and these, with numerous other witnesses, were examined by a court on board the Montgomery. Some of these miserable creatures, terror stricken or blackened with crime untold, perjured themselves to such a transparent degree that Davis, in his report, refers constantly to the "flimsy fiction" of these lying cut-throats. There is a graphic candor in Commander Davis's official report which should not be lost forever in the dark files of the department, and there is a pathos, too, in his story of his observations of the desecrated home of the Rentons.

The cowards, rich in money and bloody crime, had attacked the American settler, after a long series of insults and depredations. He was grievously wounded, but he lingered through the long hours of the day. "He survived the plunder of his property," says Davis, "the burning of his house, and the carousal and dispute which must have attended what one witness called the council of war which decided his fate—the forcible abduction of his wife and niece. And when the night was sufficiently advanced, and the village deserted by its terrified inhabitants, the four assassins dragged him forth before the smoking ruins of his desecrated home, and murdered him in cold blood."

Continuing, the naval officer relates: "I myself saw the evidence of thrift and industry at Renton's place. I saw many young cocoanut trees, and lemon, lime, and orange trees in various stages of growth. I saw the wire fencing, and the ruins of the house, and the foundations of the new house which Renton was building. My movements were watched, and when my boats were seen to leave the ship, Kittle (one of the murderers) was dispatched at once to precede me, and the two mules were loosed from the company's train and were grazing at their old home on my arrival. I learned from the Indians that they had been owned and used by the company, and had appeared on Renton's place that morning just before my arrival. I saw the neglected flower beds, the overgrown walk, and the gate hanging from its rusty hinges. I saw the cocoa patch and the cow corral and the choked-up well. I saw the cooking stove and fragments of china and cooking utensils in the ruins of the house. I learned that the lumber destined for the new house, and the shingles seized by Dawe (the company's manager) and used by him to build a house on the cay for his Walka mistress, had been hewn out by Renton from the timber felled in the pine ridge by the labor of his own hands, and that only the sills and flooring were of lumber imported from the United States. I could not put a money value on these things. I know that Renton's whole fortune was in this place, and that he was robbed and murdered, his property destroyed, and his wife driven forth from a country in which protection is guaranteed by a treaty to American citizens."

The one witness capable of truth was an American negro named Sam Davis. He had refused an offer of $150, by the smuggler Eude, to take the next ship for New-Orleans. He gave testimony damaging to the company and its members, and told a story which has since been substantiated by others. He was afraid to remain in this camp of fiends, and Commissioner Davis allowed him to enlist on board the Montgomery as a coal passer. The faithful fellow left behind him his tools, some little property he had in Truxillo, and a claim for wages of $700 against the Wood and Produce Company.

The authorities of Honduras have been requested to prosecute these villains, and the promise to take action has been given. Mrs. Renton is now in New-York, and does not care to return to Honduras, but Commander Davis's full and accurate report of his investigation, with the statement of Mrs. Renton, will aid the cause of justice at the Honduran capital. Pending the finding of the court, Secretary Olney has withheld the preferment of an indemnity, which will assuredly be gotten for the widow of this industrious American settler in an isolated Central American section.

ATTACHED BY A BICYCLE COMPANY.

A Claim Against L. Friedman & Co. for $2,408.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against Rudolph Friedman and others, whose names are unknown, doing business as L. Friedman & Co., auctioneers, at 100 Bowery, from Furlong & White, representing the Everett Cycle Company of Everett, Mass., for bicycles worth $2,408. The Sheriff closed up the store at 100 Bowery, where he found about fifteen bicycles.

Mr. Friedman has made a specialty since Feb. 1 of selling bicycles at auction. His firm had a sale of bicycles at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Monday afternoon. It was supposed that the sale would continue for three days, and notices on the windows said 200 bicycles would be sold without reserve. When the sale began there were about twenty-five bicycles in the place. From the best ones the maker's plate was removed, but the auctioneer guaranteed all the bicycles for a year. The auctioneer was evidently disappointed by the bids made, for as each bicycle was put up, he intimated strongly that he would not sell another one. But the sale went on until about half of the bicycles were sold. Then the auctioneer stopped the sale, and said that not another bicycle would be sold except at private sale. The prices at which most of the bicycles were sold was between $30 and $33. These were marked as one-hundred-dollar wheels. The maker's plate was removed from them, and the name was not announced.

The Sheriff found the Seventh Avenue store closed yesterday, but kept a watch on it all day, as there are some bicycles still there. The place had been rented for the sale.

Mr. Friedman was formerly in the dry goods auction business at 88 Walker Street, but became embarrassed there in April, 1895, and many judgments were entered against him. The present business is said to have been done in his wife's name.

Mr. White of Furlong & White said that Mr. Friedman contracted for 100 wheels at $43 a piece, with the Everett Cycle Company. He received fifty-six wheels, and has not paid for them. Another lawyer, with a claim of $500 from a Boston bicycle manufacturer, called at the Sheriff's office yesterday.

DR. EVERITT'S VERDICT FOR $2,500.

He Sued Dr. James Wilkinson for $25,000 for Libel.

In a libel suit brought by Dr. John R. Everitt of Jersey City against Dr. James Wilkinson, a jury at a late hour Monday night awarded Dr. Everitt $2,500. He asked for $25,000. The trial lasted five days. The libel consisted of an anonymous letter sent to a druggist named Louis Wright. The writer accused Dr. Everitt of being a drunkard, and alleged that he had killed several patients.

Druggist Wright sent the letter to Dr. Everitt, who accused Dr. Wilkinson of writing it. This contention was established to the satisfaction of the jury by several experts in penmanship. The defense was a general denial, and that Dr. Wilkinson was insane. This was met by evidence to show that Dr. Wilkinson had attended patients for some time after Druggist Wright received the letter.

Judge Lippincott said in his charge that the insanity of the defendant did not shield him from responsibility, but might be taken in mitigation of damages if the jury believed that Dr. Wilkinson wrote the letter. The jury found for Dr. Everitt on all the points involved.

WORK OF THE KEROSENE LAMP.

Seven Chinese Killed in San Francisco—Two Women Perish.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The explosion of an oil lamp last night set fire to the shoe shop of Wo Lung Chang, 721 Jackson Street, and before the flames were controlled a butcher's shop and general store adjoining were gutted.

The upper stories of the buildings were occupied as tenements. A family of seven Chinese living above the shoe shop are missing, and, it is believed, they have perished in the flames. The property loss is estimated at $25,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 14.—Mrs. Lucretia Woolford, aged sixty-four, and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Schlemaker, sixty-six years old, were so badly burned last night at their home, 1,210 Riverside Avenue, that they died this morning. The old ladies were about to retire for the night. A small kerosene lamp, which the elder woman carried, fell from her hand and exploded. The blazing fluid ignited their clothing, and when neighbors succeeded in extinguishing the flames both women were burned almost beyond recognition.

CHILD FALLS FROM ROOF

MAX LEHMAN KILLS HIMSELF AT 26 ALLEN STREET.

His Father and Mother Had Taken Him to the Roof to Sleep, as Their Apartment in the Tenement Was Unbearable Because of the Extreme Heat—While Playing He Went Over the Coping to the Yard Below.

Little three-year-old Max Lehman, the only son of Hyman Lehman, who lives in the six-story tenement at 26 Allen Street, fell off the roof in the early morning hours yesterday and was horribly mutilated. It was a miracle that the life of the little lad was not crushed out at once, but he lived until afternoon, and then died in a hospital.

The heat during the last few days has been so great that the families in the tenement districts have been obliged to sleep on the roofs of the houses so as to get some fresh air.

All the families in 26 Allen Street, and there are twelve of them, slept on the roof Monday night. The Lehmans live on the fifth floor of the tenement. The family consisted of Hyman Lehman, the father; Rebecca, the mother, and little Max, the idol of both.

The Lehmans' baby died a short time ago, and Mrs. Lehman since that time has been caring for the child of a neighbor. Little Max was devotedly attached to his foster brother, and used constantly to play with him.

The roof of 26 Allen Street is unprotected save for a coping about one and a half feet in height. The Lehman family slept all through the night, but toward morning little Max began to get restless.

His father went down stairs to get him a piece of pie to keep him quiet. On his return he gave Max the pie, and the little fellow ran about the roof eating it in great glee. In the meantime the other baby began to grow restless, and Mr. Lehman took it from his wife and walked about the roof endeavoring to soothe it.

It was then about 7 o'clock in the morning, and the various families were preparing to go to their apartments and to their labors. Mr. Lehman continued to walk up and down the roof, not paying any attention to little Max, who was playing about.

A few moments later the father was suddenly startled by a piercing shriek from below. He looked about and shouted for Max, but there was no sign of the boy.

Then he looked over the roof in the direction of the shrieks, and saw a man in the yard below holding up the bleeding body of his son. The father yelled in agony, and woke up his wife, who was sleeping.

Then the neighbors joined in the screaming, and pandemonium broke loose. The unhappy father and mother dashed recklessly down stairs crying aloud.

In the meantime the boy had been taken to a neighboring drug store. His face was badly disfigured and his little golden curls were all covered with blood. He moaned piteously in his pain, and the father and mother wept in a heartbreaking manner.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, and Surgeon O'Mara bound the wounds of little Max as expeditiously as possible. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where the surgeons shook their heads as they examined him. It was found that little Max was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull, and that his thigh was also fractured.

The mother yesterday went to the roof many times and looked down into the yard below, into which her little darling had fallen. She was hysterical all the day, and did not stop weeping.

Hyman Lehman is a cloakmaker, but for the last six weeks has been out of work, owing to the dullness in the trade. The family come from Russia, and are good specimens of the better class of Russian peasants. Their little home is scrupulously neat, and there is none of the squalor and dirt about it such as are usually associated with tenement life on the east side.

The neighbors all speak in the highest terms of the Lehman family, and their misfortune awakened the sympathy of the neighborhood.

The officials at Gouverneur Hospital would not permit the mother to visit the child in the early part of the day, as they feared that she would break down at the sight of her little one.

Dropped from a Fire Escape.

John McGrath, four years old, living with his parents on the second floor of 221 East One Hundredth Street, was playing on the fire-escape in front of the kitchen window at his home at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell over the railing into the yard, a distance of twenty feet. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Fell from Third-Story Window.

George Lawmers, four years old, while playing at his home, 430 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday, lost his balance and fell out of the third-story window to the pavement. He struck on his head, sustaining contusions of the scalp and concussion of the brain. The child was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

Johannis
"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."
Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.
Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.
Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE TOMBS.

Audience Locked in Cells, but Seemed to Enjoy Performance.

It was a red-letter day in the Tombs Prison yesterday. For an hour or more in the afternoon the old walls echoed with witty stories, negro melodies, and snatches from popular songs. In short, a vaudeville entertainment was given on the bridge in the old prison by professionals.

The idea was Warden Van De Carr's, who suggested it to Commissioner Wright. The Commissioner said: "Go ahead," and yesterday's entertainment was the result. The performers were all friends of the Warden and Chief Clerk Kelly, and volunteered their services.

The Warden, Commissioner of Correction Wright, Deputy Warden O'Shea, Night Warden Middleton, Chief Clerk Kelly, and Henry C. Robinson, George A. Blampey, and Charles Meritt entered the prison at 2:30, followed by the variety folk. The 500 prisoners were locked in their cells, where they could hear plainly, but could not see.

Messenger O'Connor mounted the "bridge," which occupies a central position in the old prison, and said: "Gentlemen of the Tombs Prison: In view of your exemplary conduct during Warden Van De Carr's administration, he has felt it incumbent upon him to provide some sort of an entertainment to help you to while away one of these long, hot afternoons, and forget for the time being that there is anything in the world but happiness."

Mr. O'Connor then introduced "Billy" Payne, who played several selections on the banjo and told a number of stories, in all of which either a Judge, jury, or prison figured. The stories and Mr. Payne's singing of "A Skinny Little Nigger" caught the unseen auditors, who applauded vociferously.

Next came Harry Wright and Smith O'Brien. They sang a number of songs, and closed with the new popular ballad, "Little Rosie-Posie," the 500 prisoners joining in the chorus.

Then came little Miss Lillie Mills, who sang a number of negro melodies. She quickly won the approval of the imprisoned audience.

Messenger O'Connor announced that Warden Van De Carr and Night Warden Middleton would sing a duet. As the Warden came forward the prisoners cheered him. The Warden has a deep, rich, bass voice, which blended with Col. Middleton's tenor. They sang "Larboard Watch."

SNEAK THIEF HAD A KNIFE.

Tried to Cut Mrs. Lawrence, of Whom He Rented a Room.

Mrs. Louise Lawrence of 220 West Sixteenth Street on Monday rented a room to a nice-appearing man who gave his name as Henry Myers. She left the house for a few moments in the aftrnoon, and when she returned she found Myers coming out of her bedroom carrying a large bundle.

She stopped him and found that the bundle contained two lace curtains and a bed quilt belonging to her which she valued at $10. She called for help, and as she did so she looked through the open door of her bedroom and saw that the bureau drawer had been forced.

Myers drew a knife and made a lunge at Mrs. Lawrence, trying to make her relinquish her hold on him. She dodged again and shrieked all the louder and the other people in the house ran up and chased Myers down into the cellar and held him a prisoner until Policeman Allingham of the West Twentieth Street Station appeared and arrested him.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Mrs. Lawrence appeared as a complainant against Myers. Myers pleaded not guilty and waived examination. Magistrate Flammer held him in $500 for trial.

FOUND THAT HIS FATHER LIVED.

James Hanley Had Been Summoned to Identify a Body.

A man who appears on the records of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island as Michael Hanley died in that institution several days ago. The body was removed to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital Monday, and James Hanley of Ansonia, Conn., who was named on the records as the son of the man, was notified of his relative's death.

James Hanley arrived from Ansonia yesterday and the body was shown to him. He said there was some serious mistake, as the body was not that of his father.

He then went to the telegraph office in the hospital and telegraphed to a friend in Rome, N. Y., asking if his father was dead. He received a reply within two hours saying that his father was alive and well, and asking what was the trouble.

MORE HOUSES CONDEMNED

FORTY-TWO REAR TENEMENTS THAT MAY BE REMOVED.

Families Crowded Together and Some of the Places Described as Ill Smelling and Not Adapted for Dwellings—In Four Rear Buildings in Cherry Street Seven Hundred Persons Are Harbored—The Action by the Board of Health.

The Board of Health yesterday condemned forty-two additional rear tenement houses under the Gilder law, which will require them to be torn down, unless the owners, who are fighting the matter out in the courts, can prevent it.

The houses are situated as follows: Sullivan Street, No. 17; Spring Street, No. 187; Thompson Street, No. 89, 58, 68, 70, 72, 74, 105, 107, and 109; West Street, No. 19; Greenwich Street, No. 101, 103, and 156; Washington Street, No. 105, 107; West Broadway, No. 327, 329, 350, 352, and 354; Mulberry Street, No. 109, 119, and 121; Baxter Street, No. 119 and 121; Mott Street, No. 134, 136, and 138; Roosevelt Street, No. 14, 16, and 81; Cherry Street, No. 32, 34, 36, and 38; Sheriff Street, No. 86 and 88; Columbia Street, No. 83, 85, and 87.

In 36 and 38 Cherry Street, originally one building, but divided later by a lathed and plastered partition, there now live 472 persons. The building consists of four floors, with twenty-four apartments of two rooms each on each floor.

"The halls and apartments are foul smelling," says the report to the board by Inspectors Hurd and Naughton, "particularly in the houses facing a double alley. The air is dense with foul air from the sewer under the alley pavement. The cellars are damp and permeated with sewer air."

The next most numerously populated rear tenement is 34 Cherry Street, where there are 123 persons, and then comes 32 Cherry Street, with 107. This makes a total of 702 persons in the four rear Cherry Street tenements.

There are 56 persons in the rear tenement 187 Spring Street. The others are not so badly crowded. Very little sunlight reaches the apartments in any of the buildings.

The rear tenement at 81 Roosevelt Street is described as long and narrow, and getting all its light and air from a four-foot alleyway. The rooms are dark and damp. The house is old and in bad condition, the ceiling is low, and the roof leaks. There are no separate closet accommodations, and all slops are thrown in the sinks.

In many houses the little windows leading into the hallways of the rear tenements for the purpose of affording ventilation have been nailed up by those occupying the houses.

Within the next two weeks the board will have all the 1,700 persons who occupy these forty-two rear tenements out, and then the Supreme Court will appoint a commission to appraise their value, so that they can be destroyed.

Mr. Potter Could Not Be Found.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, did not appear before Justice Conlan in City Court, Chambers, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for the reason that process servers had not been able to serve him with a court order commanding him to do so. Potter Henderson & Co. have a judgment against Mr. Potter for flowers and seeds sold him which amounts to $167. Levy & Stuart of 309 Broadway, counsel for Henderson & Co., secured an order directing Dr. Potter to appear on July 6, and submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings. He did not obey this order, and the order compelling him to appear yesterday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to obey the first order was obtained. Lawyer Stuart secured an extension of time, and the extended order commanded Dr. Potter to appear July 30 and show cause why he should not be punished.

Decision for Augustin Daly.

Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, upon new testimony presented in the suit of Augustin Daly against William A. Brady to recover damages for the production of the play "After Dark" without Daly's consent, has handed down a decision awarding Mr. Daly $50 for each of 126 performances of the play between Aug. 24, 1891, and Oct. 5, 1892, the total award being $6,300.

"After Oct. 5, 1892," says the decision, "a change was made by the defendant in the representation of the railroad scene" [the principal thing complained of] "whereby the infringement ceased."

NEAGOE:

A STORY OF THE SALT MINES.

By "CARMEN SYLVA."

(Queen of Roumania.)

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SYNOPSIS.

Vlad is a life-convict in the salt mines of Roumania, having, as a young man, slain his master, who had had his sister whipped to death. To the same mines is brought Sandule, who is the lover of Vlad's daughter, Neagoe, and who has stabbed a youth who had reproached her with being a convict's daughter. Vlad and Sandule become acquainted. The same day the Prince and Princess of Wallachia visit the mines and in honor of their visit some of the convicts are set free, among whom is Vlad. He bids farewell to Sandule, and returns to his native village. There he finds Neagoe, whose mother has died, and who is leading the life of a drudge. She joins him and they become strolling musicians. One day they pass through a village and meet a wedding procession. The bridegroom proves to be Vlad's son and Neagoe's brother, Radu. Neagoe hails him, but he disowns his relatives. The bride becomes suspicious.

PART IV.

"Oh! Radu!" cried Neagoe, "wilt thou allow thy sister to be scorned and laughed at thus?"

"Peuh! thou goest on the highway, singing for money," said Ileano, the bride.

"Yes, I go on the highway, and I sing for money, and I am not ashamed of doing it," said Neagoe, proudly.

The peasants around began to murmur among themselves, and to take her part, while Ileano said:

"Thou hearest me, Radu, I will not enter the church with thee until I know if these beggars be thy kin, or not."

"Ileano, have I not told thee that I do not know them?"

Suddenly a heavy storm gathered; it began to lighten, and the thunder seemed loud and near. None of these people had noticed the storm cloud, standing as they were, facing the sunlight. They all began to make the sign of the Cross, and looked on the storm as an ill omen for the young couple.

Vlad approached his son, saying: "Radu, willingly will I beg my way in the world if thou wilt but recognize thy sister, and take her to live in thy house."

"Oh, no!" cried Ileano. "That would not suit me at all. Never mind, Radu, I see that she is thy sweetheart! If you, girl, wish to steal him from me on my wedding day, go! Take him with you, and teach him to play on the bagpipes and beg for pence."

"Radu," said Vlad, very severely, "speak the truth, or I will."

The perspiration trickled down Radu's face as he said: "I do not know this girl."

"So let it be," said Vlad. "Then listen, all of you, to me. Know that I have just been set free from the Salt Mines and that this maiden is my daughter, who, when she saw me, came to me at once, although she knew that I had been a convict; she had a home in her stepfather's house, but she preferred to gain her bread by singing and playing with me. For thee, Radu, who wast my son, be thou forever accursed! May thy house fall to ruin! thy fields become a wilderness! thy wells be dried up! thy cattle die speedily! and if ever thou art the father of a son may he be a greater shame to thee—yea, ninefold—than that which I bear, as having come from the Salt Mines! At the hour of thy death may no hand be there to give thee even a drop of water! May thy wife deceive thee and forsake thee! To whatsoever thou puttest thy hand may it turn to poison! No man can free thee from thy father's curse!"

Again a loud clap of thunder was heard, which seemed to roll from one end of the firmament to the other, and the people withdrew to their homes, horror-stricken, leaving the old man and his accursed son. Vlad turned aside, and leaned heavily on Neagoe's shoulder. The wind blew through his long beard, and penetrated the girl's scanty clothing. They were enveloped in a cloud of dust, which did not disperse until the rain fell in torrents, when Vlad and Neagoe had disappeared. Radu remained on his knees, abandoned by all, for none of his acquaintances would speak to him.

Ileano was led into a neighboring house, shrieking and weeping, and tearing from her head the costly golden "beteala," which she trod under foot. Her friends sympathized with her, but they asked: "Why had she fallen so deeply in love with Radu, of whom one knew nothing, not even whence he came, or who his family was? So it is when one does not marry a man from one's own village, and when one's parents spoil one, as Ileano's parents spoiled her! Her father should have beaten her, and locked her up in the house, and then this misfortune would not have happened."

So they spoke among themselves, while the wretched Radu sought to find shelter within the porch of the church, but the verger closed the door quickly, and did not allow him to enter. He was in despair, for he knew not where to flee—every one would look coldly on him, and despise him. Suddenly he heard rapid steps coming through the darkness, and soon a young man approached the church. He was at first much frightened on seeing Radu, but after a time he approached him, saying:

"I pray thee, friend, for God's sake, do not betray me! I have but just escaped from the Salt Mines, and I know not where to conceal myself."

Poor Sandule—for it was indeed he—knew not that Neagoe, his beloved Neagoe, had stood on the same spot but an hour ago!

"How can I help thee?" said Radu, "for I also am persecuted, and know not which way to turn for peace. A wild beast could serve thee better than I! Yet, stay, up there is a way to the mountains—a steep path winding through the rocks; no one will be likely to discover thee there; I can give thee no other advice save this."

Sandule departed quickly, without waiting for further conversation. Under cover of the night he was able to enter his own cottage, and pack up and take with him the little property which he possessed, before he disappeared from the village.

* * * * * * *

On the other side of one of the lofty Carpathian Mountains there is perched a small monastery, high as an eagle's nest. A

On Hearing Approaching Footsteps, the Old Man Opened His Eyes.

young monk, clad in woolen vestments, comes outside and begins to beat the "Toaca." After doing this, he ascends the belfry tower and rings a bell, at the sound of which the monks emerge from their cells and drag themselves slowly toward the church. Many of them are very aged, with long white hair and beards, and wear tall black hats enveloped in long crêpe veils. After the monks followed a very old man, who walked with much difficulty. This was Vlad, who had grown weak and feeble; Neagoe courageously helped him to climb the steep ascent.

"Ah! my child! I am dead with fatigue; I can go no further; let me rest here. What festival didst thou say it is to-day?"

"No Church festival, father; but the Prince is to visit the monastery, and perhaps we may receive a gift of money."

"I need no gift; let me sleep!" He sat down upon a stone, and leaned his head on the side of the gray wall.

Neagoe looked anxiously around her; the old man was pale as death, and his lips were blue. "Father!" cried she, in much alarm; "say what ails thee; art thou not well?"

But she got no reply, and looked about in vain in search of a drop of water; then she ran toward the monastery. The young monk was just leaving the church, and she fell on her knees, saying: "Holy father, I pray thee, in God's name, to help an unhappy girl, whose father is dying by the roadside!"

"Neagoe!" exclaimed the monk.

The girl drew back on hearing her name.

"Who are you who knows my name?"

"Radu, thy most unhappy brother."

"I know thee not." And she turned to retrace her steps.

"Neagoe, do not be so hard and cruel."

"It is my life which thou hast made hard."

"My heart has died within me," said he, still following her.

"There are many dead hearts," she replied. "But if you wish to help our father come quickly, for he is at the point of death, if he is not already dead!"

"And he will have died without lifting his curse from me!"

On hearing approaching footsteps the old man opened his eyes. "Who disturbs me in my last hour?" asked he.

"A great sinner," replied the monk, and he fell down and kissed Vlad's feet.

"A great sinner, but he is also thy son! I beseech thee absolve me from thy curse! See my monkish garments! I know not the joy of wife or child; I do not wish to possess feelings which corrupt a man, and I live but to pray for our souls." The pale face of the old man flushed, and with a last effort, rising to his feet he said: "Forgive thee? I—I—" "Father!" cried Neagoe, beseechingly. "I—I—bless thee!" and he fell back—dead.

Radu sighed and made the sign of the Cross; his soul lightened of a heavy burden. Then he called other monks, and they performed the last offices, and buried Vlad, the convict.

* * * * * * *

Neagoe was sitting out in the moonlight, under the shelter of the pine trees. She was overwhelmed with the sense of her own loneliness. Where should she go? What could she do? Her brother would have gladly taken her to live with him, but, being a monk, the plan was impossible.

The thought of entering a nunnery was not pleasant to her, for once within its walls she could hear no more of Sandule, nor meet him when he was free from imprisonment in the Salt Mines.

Sorrowfully she thought of her future life, and knew not how to act. Suddenly

Sandule Stood Before Her.

she heard rapid steps coming swiftly up the steep mountain path, and a much-loved voice cried out, eagerly:

"Neagoe! Neagoe!"

Sandule stood before her! She gave a wild scream of joy, and flung herself with rapture on his breast.

Neagoe had grown so weak and feeble that she no longer resembled the robust, energetic girl, who had hitherto born her reverses and troubles so bravely, but she was soon herself again and asking Sandule to relate to her how he had escaped, and tell her the dangers he had risked.

She learned with what difficulty he had got away, and that he must quickly put the Danube betwixt himself and his pursuers, because at any moment he risked being captured and shot.

"And now thou canst come with me, my dear one," said he.

"But my father is only just dead, Sandule! We did bury him yesterday."

"He no longer needs thee. Come along with me, Neagoe, my darling." The girl looked back at the monastery, where her poor old father was laid at rest, and taking firm hold of Sandule's hand, set out with him on his perilous path to an unknown land and poverty.

Yet, she had never felt so supremely happy!

* * * * * * *

When Sandule and Neagoe reached the banks of the beautiful blue Danube a whole herd of buffaloes was just about to be drifted across to the opposite bank; making no more ado, they at once sprang astride on the backs of two of these animals, and were soon safely forded across to the other side. It was a picturesque sight. The herd consisted of more than a hundred buffaloes, whose black heads, with their curved horns, were seen emerging from this gigantic river, while the herdsmen in their big white lambskin caps, bestrode some of them and drove them onward with their heavy staves.

And then the beautiful young maiden, with her uplifted skirts, her naked feet, wet by the wavelets, looked back to see if Sandule were following, to see if he were not pursued; to see if no bullet had followed to kill and bury him in the mighty stream, before he could gain a haven of safety.

At length they were safe. And they fell down and kissed the ground, and thanked Almighty God, and made the sign of the Cross.

* * * * * * *

Years have passed since that time. Radu, the monk, has become the abbot of his monastery. He has gained the confidence and good-will of his superiors by his excellent conduct and indefatigable work for the well-being of the monastery. He lives in his own house, within the precincts.

One day as he sat sunning himself and playing with his chaplet on the balcony there came in sight a handsome woman and a good-looking man, in the flower of their age; before them ran two children, while the woman held a third by the arm, a fourth being carried in his father's arms.

But not until they arrived quite close to him did the abbot recognize them, and cry: "Neagoe! my sister, my sister!" Then he listened to her story of their s

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

UNEASINESS OVER POLITICS AND THE TREASURY RESERVE.

London Buying Still a Feature, but Liquidation for the Home Account Offsets Its Influence—The Gold Reserve Down to $98,420,635—Talk of Further Exports—Sensational Breaks in Cotton Oil Preferred and Leather Preferred.

TUESDAY, P. M.

While London bought a few stocks today, there was pretty free selling on home orders. Many of the latter came from the West and were considered liquidation. The short account was also considerably increased. The depressing factors in the situation were the uncertainties of the political situation and the speedy decrease in the Treasury's surplus gold, which at the opening of business to-day had fallen to $98,420,635.

Strength on the foreign exchange markets gave rise to rumors of impending large exports of gold before the close of the week. Foreign bankers, however, were non-committal when asked as to the correctness of the rumors, and for this reason traders were rather inclined to believe that the shipments would be fairly large. Time money shows a hardening tendency and should rates advance slightly gold shipments would be less likely. The large majority of board room traders are pessimistic in their views, and sentiment being so unanimously bearish, if precedent counts, an up-turn in the market should not be far away.

Cotton Oil preferred and Leather preferred scored rather sensational breaks. The former on a few hundred shares dropped 5½ points, to 42. The condition of the trade is very unsettled, sales of the product being made at prices below the cost of production. Leather preferred broke to 50, but closed at 51¼, a net loss of 4¼ points. The weakness was attributed to forced liquidation, several loans with the stock as collateral having been called. The decline, however, was accelerated by a prominent bear operator, who probably knew that there were stop orders in the stock. Sugar showed considerable resistance until the last hour, when it declined to 106½, but rallied and closed at 107¼, a net loss of 1⅜ points. Tobacco at one time sold below 60, but closed at 60½, a net loss of 1⅛ points. Chicago Gas touched its lowest price of the year, 56¼. The other industrials were also heavy.

The losses of the day were not confined to the industrials. Jersey Central was unusually active and at the end was 3 points lower than yesterday. Northwestern closed at 97, a loss of 1¾, while Rock Island lost 1½, to 60⅞, and Burlington 1¼, to 70⅝. St. Paul was sustained by London's purchases and its loss was only ½. Louisville and Nashville suffered less relatively than others for the same cause, its loss being only ¾. Southern preferred declined 1¼ points. The trading for the day was fairly active, the transactions amounting to about 225,000 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at ½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½@6½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $89,658,049; balances, $5,122,789; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,023,246.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,042,279
Imports for same period	19,533,956
Net exports	$22,508,323
Net exports to date, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	59,705,542
Net exports to date, 1893	60,609,073

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.89⅛@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c discount. Boston—6c. discount. Par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weak. The 4s, 1925, declined 1, and the 4s, 1907, ½. The sales were $24,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115½@114¾; $5,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108¾, and $5,000 5s, coupons, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	..	95
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108
4s, c., 1907	..	109
4s, r., 1925	114½	115½
4s, c., 1925	114½	115⅝
5s, r. 1904	112½	112⅝
5s, c., 1904	112½	112⅞
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	310	Market & Fulton	205
Am. Exchange	160	Mercantile	150
Broadway	220	Merchants'	132
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants' Exch.	110
Central National	120	Metropolis	410
Chemical	4,000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	National Union	202½
Citizens'	125	New-Amsterdam	180
Commerce	203½	New-York	230
Continental	132	New-York County	610
Fifth Avenue	2,900	Nat. Bk N. A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Park	260
Fourth National	120	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	295	Republic	145
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	96
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	103
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	270
Manhattan	207	Western National	111½

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $6,871,273, against $7,369,063 in the preceding week, and $6,540,634 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $208,278,117, against $184,925,755 in the corresponding week of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared Dividend No. 216 of 25 cents per share, ($31,250,) making $5,931,250 paid in dividends to date, payable July 25 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close July 20.

—It is announced that at the suggestion of holders of a large number of Terre Haute and Logansport bonds, the New-York Security and Trust Company has requested holders to communicate with them, with a view to co-operation for the protection of mutual interests.

—The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable Aug. 1. Books close July 22 and reopen Aug. 3.

—The Henderson Bridge Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 1. Books close July 22 and reopen Aug. 3.

—The Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	9	9½	370
American Cotton Oil pf	44¾	44¾	41½	42	—5½	41	42	485
American Express	110	110	110	110	..	109	112	30
*American Sugar Refineries	108¼	108¼	106½	107¼	+1⅜	107⅛	107¼	54,517
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛	100½	101	577
American Tobacco	60⅞	61⅝	60⅜	60⅝	—1⅜	60	60¼	16,885
American Tobacco pf	97	97	97	97	—1½	..	..	210
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜	13¼	13½	2,732
A., T. & S. F. pf	19½	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅝	18¾	19	1,932
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	17	17⅛	500
*Bay State Gas	19	20	18	18¾	—1¼	18	20	1,600
Brooklyn Union Gas	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	..	87	89	14
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	21	21	21	— ⅝	21	21¼	100
Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	—1	45	45½	130
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅝	60¼	60½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼	13¾	13⅞	820
Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154	..	154	159	60
Chicago Gas	57½	57½	56¼	56½	—1½	56½	56⅞	7,325
Chicago Great Western	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜	6¼	7	200
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71⅞	71⅞	70⅜	70⅜	—1⅝	70½	70¾	17,500
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	98½	97	97	—1½	97⅛	97½	3,185
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅜	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	— ½	73⅝	74	27,028
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	..	127¼	128¼	15
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	62	62⅛	60⅞	60⅞	—1¼	60⅞	61	8,747
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½	27½	27¾	450
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	46	46	45	45	—1⅞	..	47	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	..	..	20	100
Consolidated Gas Co	152¼	152¼	152	152	— ¼	152	153	310
Delaware & Hudson	122¼	122⅜	121⅞	121⅞	—1⅜	121	122½	940
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	—1	45⅜	46	310
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	58	58	58	58	..	50	59	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed. all in. pd	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜	13	13⅜	850
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	94¾	95½	94¾	95½	..	95	96	70
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	14¼	14⅜	450
General Electric	23	25	24½	24½	— ⅜	24½	24⅝	4,160
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛	92½	93½	200
Illinois Steel Company	58½	58½	58½	58½	—3	50	60	110
Iowa Central pf	28	28	28	28	..	26	28	10
Laclede Gas	22½	22½	20	20	—2⅜	19½	20	1,000
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¾	— ⅜	16½	17	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	68	68	68	—1	67½	68½	100
Lake Shore	146½	146½	145¼	145¼	—1⅝	143	145½	1,088
Long Island	75	75	75	75	..	74	76	24
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7	7	7	7	..	7	8	5
Louisville & Nashville	48¼	48¼	47⅝	48	— ⅜	48	48¼	8,425
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	15	17	100
Manhattan Con	96½	96⅝	96	96¼	— ⅜	96	96½	4,387
Metropolitan Traction	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	—1⅝	98	99½	100
Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅜	91	93½	100
Minnesota Iron	60	60	59	59	—2	..	80	800
Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛	10½	10⅝	206
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	21½	21⅞	20½	21¾	— ⅜	20½	21¾	1,015
Missouri Pacific	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..	20¼	20½	1,601
Morris & Essex	158	158	158	158	..	..	..	4
*National Lead Co	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜	21	21¼	260
*National Lead Co. pf	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	—1	83½	84	1,155
New-Jersey Central	100½	100½	97½	97⅝	—3	97⅜	98½	3,520
New-York Central	95	95	94	94	— ⅞	94	94½	802
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	21	21	21	21	—1	21	21½	200
Norfolk & West., 3d in. pd	6	6	6	6	..	6	7	100
North American	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛	4¼	4⅝	1,121
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	7½	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛	7¼	7½	725
Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛	13⅜	13⅝	760
Pacific Mail	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜	21	21¼	600
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	13⅜	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝	12¾	13¼	8,700
Pullman Palace Car Co	148	148	148	148	—1	147	149	110
St. Paul & Omaha	37	37	36⅛	36⅛	—2	36⅛	37½	400
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124½	124½	124	124	..	123¾	124½	200
Southern Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛	18	19	350
Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛	8⅜	8⅝	471
Southern Railway pf	24½	24½	23½	23½	—1¼	23½	23⅝	2,771
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛	19⅝	19⅝	3,795
Texas Pacific	6⅜	7	6¼	6½	— ⅛	6⅜	7	800
Union Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛	6⅜	7¼	1,450
U. S. Denver & Gulf	2	2	2	2	..	2	2½	100
United States Cordage	4½	4½	4	4¼	— ⅛	4⅛	4⅝	910
United States Cordage pf	8½	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛	8⅛	8½	900
United States Cordage gtd	17	17	16½	16½	—1½	16	17	300
*United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	6	6¼	1,742
*United States Leather pf	55	55	50	51¼	—4½	52	55	15,295
United States Rubber	16½	16½	16¼	16¾	—1	15½	16¾	250
Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝	15⅝	15¾	2,330
Western Union Telegraph	81½	81⅝	81½	81½	— ½	21½	81⅝	1,068
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜	8⅛	8⅝	6,435
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	31	31⅝	30¾	30¾	—2⅝	30	31	350
Total sales								224,786

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	68⅞	68⅞	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛	68⅜	69	10,000

Bonds.

Atch Top & Santa Fé gen 4s	77½	5,000	80⅝
18,000	77⅝	8,000	80½
7,000	77⅞	2,000	81
10,000	77⅛	N Y, Ont & W con 5s	
18,000	77	2,000	107
5,000	77¼	N Y & Rock Beach 1st	
3,000	77¼	500	98½
2,000	77⅜	N Y, S & W Term 1st	
2,000	77⅜	1,000	105
3,000	77	Northern Pacific 1st 6s	
500	77¼	2,000	113½
500	77¼	Northern Pacific 1st reg	
adjustment 4s		5,000	113½
5,000	38¼	Northern Pacific con 5s	
5,000	38	Trust Co ctfs,	
9,000	37⅞	assented	
21,000	37⅝	16,000	45
15,000	37½	6,000	45¼
5,000	37⅝	20,000	44
5,000	37⅜	25,000	43⅜
Austin & N'western 1st	84⅞	Nor Pac col 1st rnts	74
10,000	84⅞	J P M & Co ctfs	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		2,000	89
2,000	116¼	Nor Railway of Cal 5s	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		7,000	93½
1,000	80	3,000	93¾
5,000	79	Oregon Improvement 1st	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		1,000	81
4,000	105½	Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
1,000	105¾	6,000	12
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	97½	14,000	12
C R, Iowa F & N 5s		Peoria, Dec & Ev 1st	
3,000	102½	1,000	93½
Central Pacific 6s, 1898		2,000	93½
6,000	101	Philadelphia & Reading	
1,000	100	1st pref inc	
3,000	101	Trust Co certfs	
Central Pacific ext 5s		2d installment paid	
Series A		2,000	20¾
2,000	100	13,000	20
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Phil & Reading gen 4s	
7,000	107½	Tr Co ctfs, assented	
3,000	107	2,000	75
Ches & O R A Div 2d consol 4s		Pitts, Cin & St L 1st	
1,000	83	1,000	111
Chicago, B & Q con 7s		Pitts, C, G & St L 4s,	
1,000	115½	Series D	
Chicago, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s		5,000	102
1,000	96½	Pittsburg & Western 1st	
Nebraska ext 4s		3,000	71½
25,000	89	1,000	71¼
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	71
2,000	107½	Rio Grande Western 1st	
Chicago & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certs		4,000	73¾
2,000	43½	St Louis & Iron M 2d	
1,000	43⅜	10,000	100
9,000	43	St Louis & Iron Mt 5s	
1,000	42	3,000	74⅞
5,000	42⅜	St L & Santa Fé 2d,	
3,000	42	Class B	
Chic & N W ext 4s		3,000	115
2,000	102	Class C	
Chicago & Northwestern S F deb 5s, 1923		2,000	115
1,000	109	St L Southwest'n 2d inc	
Chicago & Northwestern coupon gold 7s		15,000	27½
5,000	117¾	10,000	27¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		10,000	27
5,000	101¼	27,000	26¾
Chi, St L & N O 5s		St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s redu to 4½s	
5,000	117	3,000	104¼
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		St Paul, M & M 2d	
1,000	107½	3,000	119½
Col, H Val & Toledo 6s		2,000	119¼
2,000	85	San An & Aransas P 4s	
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s		1,000	54½
2,000	77	So Pac New-Mexico 1st	
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		8,000	108
1,000	80	Southern Railway 1st 5s	
Den & R Grande imp 5s		6,000	88
1,000 R	86	1,000	87¾
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co ctfs, stamped		12,000	87½
4,000	89½	Texas & Pacific 2d inc	
5,000s3	89	2,000	19½
Erie gen lien 3-4s		10,000	18¾
2,000	63½	10,000	17¼
Erie 4s, prior bds		Third Av 1st 5s	
5,000	90½	18,000	119½
Erie 2d mortgage		Tol, Peo & Western 4s	
1,000	114½	2,000	74½
Han & St Jo cons		Tol, St L & K City 1st	
5,000	118¼	Trust Co certfs	
Illinois Central		11,000	68
Western Line 1st 4s		Union Elevated 1st 6s	
1,000	103⅝	2,000	78
Kentucky Central 1st 4s		U S Cordage Co 1st	
2,000	85	Trust Co certfs	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		1,000	23½
1,000	93	4,000	22½
2,000	92½	5,000	22
Lehigh & W B con, assented		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	103	1,000b3	105⅝
Lex Av & Pav Ferry 1st		7,000	105½
1,000	115	1,000	105⅝
Long Island Ferry 4½s		Wabash 2d mortgage 5s	
2,000	90½	2,000	74
Louis & Nashville cons		West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	105½	4,000	104½
Metropolitan Elev 1st		2,000	104¾
1,000	117¾	2,000	104¾
Milwaukee & St Paul, Iowa & Minn Div		4,000	104½
1,000	123¼	2,000s3	104½
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d		2,000s3	104½
10,000	55	Western Pacific Bonds	
Total sales		4,000	101
		Wheeling & L E con 4s	
		4,000	60
		1,000	61½
		2,000	62⅝
		Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
		6,000	32
		Total sales	$809,500

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	576	576	576
First week July.	$31,369	$30,074	$18,714
From Jan. 1...	*767,877	$10,948	733,724
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
First week July.	$24,184	$23,655	$17,248
From Jan. 1...	502,921	547,573	514,666
Rio Grande Southern—			
Mileage	180	180	180
First week July.	$8,083	$6,883	$5,908
From Jan. 1...	227,253	189,366	167,012

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

W. & L. E. con. 2⅝

DECLINED.

Brook Elev 1st 1¼
C & N P 1st, t. r. ..2
C & N P con, t. r. assessment 1⅜
N P Col tr. notes ..1½
P & R, 1st pf inc, 2d in. pd 1½
Southern R'y 5s 1¼
Texas Pacific 2d 6¼
U. S. Cord., 1st t. r.1½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central ⅛, to 95⅝. Declined—St. Paul ⅛, to 75¾; Louisville & Nashville ⅝, to 49¼; Erie ⅛, to 15; New-York Central ⅛, to 98, and Reading ⅛, to 6⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 62½; Erie 1st preferred at 34, and Atchison at 14. British Consols advanced 3-16, to 113 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 113⅝, for the account.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 3 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	30
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders'	4¾	5½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	106½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	194	197
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	107
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	71
Celluloid Company stock	50	..
*Central & South American Tel	..	110
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Clin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	..
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	97	98½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113¾	119¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	110
Importers' and Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Kings County Traction	..	42
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lawyers' Surety Company	97½	102
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	..	76½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	67
*Lorillard Company pf	101½	104
Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	220	235
National Citizens' Bank	..	190
National Bank of Commerce	202	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	57	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific 1st, stubs	¾	2
N. Y. E. R. Gas Company stock	33	34
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	98½	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	88	90
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y. L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
New-York Biscuit Co. Company	10	..
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf	..	72
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	90½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	55	65
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	80
Pratt & Whitney	..	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	40
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	..	50
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
§Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	60	63
*Standard Gas	75	77½
Standard Gas pf	104	106½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	254	256
§Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	171½	173½
Third National Bank	103	104½
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	7

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Terre Haute & Logansport Bonds.
You are requested to communicate with the undersigned, with a view to co-operation for the protection of mutual interests.
This request is made at the suggestion of the holders of a large number of these bonds.
New-York Security & Trust Co.,
46 WALL STREET, N. Y. CITY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)
$12,000 Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds, 1942, guar. •
$1,000 Lou., New-Albany & Chic. R. R. (Chic. & Ind. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.

(By order of Administrator.)
11 shares Texas and Pacific Ry.
$110.26 Texas & Pac. Ry. 2d Mtge. Bd. scrip.
200 shares Excelsior Water and Mining Co.
125 shares Crescent-Terre Haute Mining Co.
56 shares Boston Land Co.

(For the account and risk of W. B. Hutchinson.)
500 shares Continental Match Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shares McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
15 shares Franklin National Bank.
100 shares Ramapo Water Co. Certf. No. 4.
$3,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds, 1901.
25 shares Real Estate Trust Co.
10 shares Real Estate Trust Co.
100 shares American Bank Note Co.
$20,000 The Marietta Run Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, March, 1896 Cpn.
$10,000 Manhattan Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Cons. Bds.
16 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 Fulton Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$55,000 United States Currency 6s, due 1899.
25 shares People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
30 shares Murray Hill Bank.
$3,000 City Railway Impt. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 216.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for June, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1896.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY.
Brooklyn, July 13, 1896.
80TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar St., New-York, to stockholders of record on this date. C. C. LITTLE, Secretary.

TROLLEY ROAD ENJOINED.

Ashland Place Property Owners Object to Its Tracks.

Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday issued a temporary injunction restraining the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company from laying tracks and stringing trolley wires in Ashland Place. The injunction was granted on the application of John M. Van Wagner of 42 Ashland Place.

The property owners in Ashland Place gave consent to the railroad company two years ago to construct a trolley road in that street, and now they say the time limit of their permission expired a year ago, and unless renewed the company cannot lay its tracks there.

The company was directed to answer tomorrow.

The railroad company on Sunday seized Rockwell Place, the street adjoining Ashland Place, on a permit granted by City Works Commissioner Willis. It is the company's intention to run a track through Ashland Place if it possibly can.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Creditors of Julius Freudenthal, general merchant, of 37 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who disappeared three weeks ago owing $500,000, are making an active search here to ascertain if he left any assets which can be reached by them. The Sheriff yesterday received attachments against Julius and Ludwig B. Freudenthal, who composed the firm of Freudenthal & Co., in favor of the Hanover National Bank for $33,336, the American Exchange National Bank for $28,000, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for $4,868, and the American Grocery Company for $837. The claims of the banks are all on discounted notes. The claim of the Hanover National Bank is on four notes of J. Freudenthal & Co., and L. B. Freudenthal & Co., of El Paso, Texas, which were discounted for Mr. Freudenthal on the strength of a statement which he made of the condition of J. Freudenthal & Co. on March 1, 1895. The statement showed the following figures: Assets, $648,731; liabilities, $17,636 on open accounts for merchandise; net firm assets, $631,094; contingent liabilities, as indorser on bills receivable, $122,335. J. Freudenthal owed individually $20,000, and had indorsed notes of the Columbia Typewriter Company for $60,000, secured by $100,000 in bonds as collateral. The bank now rescinds the contract on account of fraud, and is willing to tender back the notes of the firm.

—Frederick Seymour has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John E. Hoffmire & Son, ship joiners, of 808 Fifth Street, whose paper to the extent of $250,000 was used by note brokers. The appointment was made by Judge Conlan of the City Court on the application of Adams & Hyde, representing Grace A. Hoffmire, wife of the senior partner, she being a creditor for $25,000.

—Francis S. Reisenberg, dealer in lumber at Webster Avenue, near Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Woodlawn, made an assignment yesterday to Louis J. Vorhaus, giving preferences for $1,500, the largest being to Ida M. Reisenberg. The liabilities are about $7,000.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $4,010 against the American Railway Electric Light Company of 14 Stone Street, in favor of John B. Kearny, on an assigned claim for services performed by James P. Ennis in raising money for the company.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the German Savings Bank of Omaha, Neb., for $1,250, in favor of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, on a draft made by the former bank to the order of H. E. Ranney.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
45TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane St.,
New-York, June 22, 1896.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened AUGUST 3 at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1896.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1896, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and reopen July 16, 1896.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 78.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable August 1, 1896, at the office of the Corbin Banking Co., New-York City. Transfer books close July 17 and reopen August 3, 1896.
GEO. S. EDGELL, Treasurer.
New-York, July 14, 1896.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Eighty-eighth Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. (5 per cent.) is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine Street, N. Y.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, July 14, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,090,000, consisting of 10,900 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,500,000, to consist of 13,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated, New-York, July 7, 1896.
W. S. WEBB,
HENRY W. SPRAGUE,
CHAS. H. BURNETT,
D. B. BROWN,
E. VAN ETTEN,
A majority of the Directors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN FORGINGS.—Navy Department, Washington, July 10, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department for gun forgings. This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify, in competition with one another, upon what terms they will engage to furnish the gun forgings herein mentioned, and no bids will be considered except such as engage to produce said forgings within the United States and of domestic material, nor will any bid be accepted unless accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of a plant adequate for its fulfillment. Bids are hereby invited for furnishing the following forgings for finishing material: Rough-bored and turned forgings for breechloading rifles, viz.: 20 sets 4-inch, 35 sets 5-inch, 50 sets 6-inch, 2 sets 8-inch. For forms of proposal, information concerning shapes and weights of the gun forgings, the specifications governing the manufacture and the test for acceptance of the same, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be made in duplicate, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Gun Forgings." They will be received at the Navy Department until 3 o'clock P. M., August 3, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of the bid. The check received from the successful bidder will be returned to him on his entering into a formal contract for the performance of the work, and giving bond for the same, with security, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid; but in case he shall fail to enter into such contract, and give such bond within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of his proposal, the check accompanying such proposal shall become the property of the United States. All checks accompanying proposals which are not accepted will be returned immediately after the award shall have been made. The right is reserved to waive informalities, and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. will be retained from payments under the contract until completion thereof, and compliance with the specifications. Preference for early deliveries and completion of the contract (date of which must be stated in the proposal) will be given, a penalty to be imposed for failure to complete deliveries within the time specified in the contract. The attention of bidders is called to the provision of the act approved June 6, 1896, making appropriations for fortifications, &c., limiting the price of steel for coast defense gâns and mortars to twenty-four cents per pound.—H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL RAILWAY.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., June 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1896, for the construction of a cable coal railway. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—West Point, N. Y., July 13, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, August 13, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such Forage and Straw required during fiscal year 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., JULY 10TH, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) August 10th, 1896, for furnishing at Q. M. Depot here 5,000 feet 2½-inch rubber hose, with couplings. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Rubber Hose," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION ONLY MODERATE, WITH GRAIN PRICES HIGHER.

Influenced by the West and Higher Cables—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher and Dull —Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Unsettled, Closing Steady—Coffee Dull and Easier.

There was only a moderate demand for grain, as prices were higher with the West and Europe, while the visible supply showed a decrease, and brought a few buying orders. Provisions were generally steadier, but without much demand. Cotton was again active on local account at better prices. Coffee was quiet and a trifle lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal.
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¼@ 21½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33½@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7 3-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.05 @
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12⅞@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	2.95 @ 2.97½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, and closed firm at ⅝@⅞c advance, on better cables, bullish crop news, firmer West, and local covering. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 419,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 2,432,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 2,013,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Spot was ⅝c higher, and in moderate demand. Sales, 53,400 bushels, including, for export, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅜c over July, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, to arrive, at 63½c, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms, and 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 5½c over September, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 1,400 bushels ungraded red at 59½c elevator....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 167,444 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 170,554 bushels; receipts, 89,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 249,352 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at ⅝@¾c advance following the West, and on local covering. ...Spot was firm and very quiet at ⅜c advance. Sales, 29,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1⅛c over September, free on board, afloat, the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at July prices, elevator, and 8,000 bushels do at 34c delivered....Receipts, 147,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 331,451 bushels....Clearances hence, 139,734 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 210,014 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅛c advance, on better Western markets and local covering....Spot were dull and firm at ⅛c advance....Sales, 19,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 22¼@23c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 21¼@21½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 23c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22½c; No. 2 mixed, 21¼@21½c; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 22½c; track mixed, 21@22½c; track white, 22@23c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 318,500 bushels; exports, 324,475 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	60⅝@61⅝	61⅝
August		@	61⅞
September	965,000	61⅝@62¼	62⅛
December	295,000	63⅝@64⅝	64⅞
Total	1,270,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	33 1-16@33⅜	33½
September	11,000	33¼ @33⅝	33⅝
October	45,000	34 @34⅛	34⅛
Total	170,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	21 @21¼	21¼
August		@	20¾
September	50,000	20¼@20⅜	20⅜
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Demand only for car lots, with prices weak for lines; sales, 6,600 bbls, including of City Mills 1,600 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls of clear on private terms, 750 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.65@2.90, 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.25, and 1,500 bbls Spring patents on private terms....Arrivals, 12,345 bbls and 15,566 sacks; exports, 2,518 bbls and 2,877 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,473 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady; Western quoted at 32@32½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 39c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and easy at 78½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3; cut, $3.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.75; No. 2 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@67½c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The closing out of the few lots noted in our previous report seemed to satisfy demands, as yesterday everything dragged again. The holders are not in any humor, now chopped lots instead of submitting to figures that would naturally follow on a pressure. The indications are poor of renewed material life on export account, since the foreigners generally are impressed with the situation here, in the abundant stocks and the general depression in staples, which are usually in association with the oil; prime yellow offered at 24½c; there was no bidding over 24c; crude, in barrels, at 20@20½c; white oil at 27c....LINSEED was in fair jobbing demand; American was quoted at 33c, boiled at 35c, and Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 40@41c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 14.—Oil closed at $1.10; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were firm all around early, followed by slight declines and reactions, closing slightly higher than the day before. The moderate receipts of hogs appeared to affect the position, although they were somewhat larger than at this time last year. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 21,000 head.

LARD—The West was generally firmer, and closed in part at 2½ points advance under the supplies of hogs, without increase of speculation, with July closing at 3.62½c; September at 3.67½@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c asked; October at 3.72½@3.77½c, closing at 3.76@3.77½c; January at 4.05@4.10c, closing at 4.07½c. Here there was a dull trading; the last sales of cash had been 4@4.05c for 750 tcs, and yesterday some settlements were at 4.05c, which was the closing rate. Tank lots quoted at 3.60c bid and 3.65c asked; July option nominal; 4.02c.....City steam was firmer; sales of 70 tcs at 3.35c....Refined was quiet; Continent, 4.25c; South American at 4.65c; Brazil, kegs, at 5.80c. Compound at 4@4¼c.

PORK—Here there was moderate trading for export, and 300 bbls were taken at 25c better prices. At the West there was a moderate demand, with a slight trading, with July closing at $8.57½, September was at $8.52½@$8.67½, closing at $8.65; October at $8.52½@$8.60, closing at $8.60, nominal; January at $7.45@$7.52½, closing at $7.50 asked....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old, and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

BACON—Was firm at 2½@5 points advances on short ribs at the West, with July closing at 3.57½c, nominal; September was at 3.60@3.65c, closing at 3.60@3.62½; October at 3.57½@3.70c, January at 3.77½@3.82½c, closing at 3.80c.

CUTMEATS—There was a much better demand for bellies and at firm prices, with sales of 50,000 lb, 14-lb average, on private terms; quoted, 4¼c bid and 4½c asked; 5,000 lb do, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 3,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 5¼c; 115 bxs clear bellies at 4½@4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4¾c bid; 10-lb average, loose, 5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were 1/4c higher prices....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4½c; 100 lb at 4¾c; 140 lb at 5c; 120 lb at 5½c; pigs at 5¼c....Receipts at the West, 34,040 head; same time last year, 27,221 head; Chicago receipts, 8,000 head; active; 5c higher; $2.90@$3.55; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,894 head; steady; $2.90@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,074 head; 5c higher; $2.90@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $2.90@$3.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; strong; $2.90@$3.22½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,400 head; active; $3.25@$3.65.

TALLOW—The only sale of city within three days was the lot of 400 hhds city, for export, which was reported on private terms. The market stood yesterday at 3c bid, and the trading price 3 1-16c. In country-made small sales at 3@3¼c for very good and prime; of edible, some other sale of 200 tcs at 3½c. At Chicago, 3¼c for packers' grade.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was a sale of 25,000 lb city at 4¾c, which was further asked, and 4½c bid for lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 4½c for Western; in oleo oil sales of 80 tcs United in Rotterdam at 28 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and 5@10 points lower, with free offerings by local longs, and Hamburg ⅛@¼ pfennig lower, while shorts were not purchasing to any extent....Spot Rio was quiet and easy at 12⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo and 350 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—July, 800 bags at 11.65c; October, 500 bags at 10.10c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.80c; total, 2,300 bags....Between Call and Close—August, 500 bags at 11.15c; September, 500 bags at 10.60c, and 1,250 bags at 10.35c; December, 750 bags at 9.90c, and 1,000 bags at 9.85c; March, 500 bags at 9.85c; total, 4,500 bags. Exchange—70 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; 45 points paid to exchange 250 bags August for July; total for day, 5,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.80@9.85c; February, 9.80@9.85c; March, 9.80@9.85c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.75@9.80c; June, 9.70@9.80c; July, 11.60@11.65c; August, 11.10@11.15c; September, 10.60@10.65c; October, 10.10@10.20c; November, 9.95@10.05c; December, 9.90@9.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with local scalpers prominent in the dealings, and the close steady at 2@5 points advance, after an early loss of 9 points with Liverpool....Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 45 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 7 7-16c; middling uplands 7 3-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
July	6.85@6.87	6.83	6.78	300
August	6.84@6.85	6.84	6.70	52,000
September	6.34@6.35	6.36	6.28	11,600
October	6.35@6.36	6.37	6.30	27,100
November	6.32@6.33	6.34	6.26	11,800
December	6.34@6.35	6.36	6.29	42,000
January	6.37@6.38	6.39	6.32	22,900
February	6.41@6.42	6.42	6.39	2,800
March	6.45@6.46	6.47	6.42	4,500
April	6.48@6.50	6.50	6.50	100
Total				175,700

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,481 bales, against 433 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,688 bbls; peas, 525 bbls. Exports—Beans, 1,047 bbls; peas, 808 bbls. There has been very little change in the market during the week for domestic marrow beans. Demand has been only fair, and receivers at times have had some difficulty in maintaining the full range of prices. Exporters have given strong preference to large-sized barrels, and for these the market has held at $1.15; some lots of choice quality in small barrels have sold at $1.12½. Jobbing trade is very light. Medium have shown slight weakness, small sales still reported at $1.05, but they can be bought in round lots at 2½@5c less. Peas are not over plentiful and are well sustained. White kidney have eased off a little, best lots selling for export at $1.22½. Red kidney were slow for several days, but toward the close exporters have shown decidedly more interest, some 400 or 500 bbls selling for shipment this week at $1.05, free on board. This has encouraged a firmer holding. Turtle soup have had a number of sales in range of $1.15@$1.20, and the market has been relieved of much of the surplus stock that was seeking an outlet. Yellow eye still very dull. Some more pt'enlful and lower. Green are without much demand, but no change in prices. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, $1.12½@$1.15; do, medium, $1@$1.05; do, pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, red kidney, $1.05; do, mixed soup, $1.15@$1.20; do, lima, California, $1.70@$1.75; green peas, barrels, 72½@75c; do, bags, 67½c; Scotch, barrels, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery about steady; demand moderate....Western creamery, 11½@15c; extra, 15c; State creamery, 11½@15c; State dairy, 10@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Quiet; rather easy....State, large, full cream, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 5½@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Fair demand; firm....State, 13½@14c; Western, 11@13c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are mostly of small size and moving slowly; fancy, large, well-selected, and in full-sized barrels might bring a premium. A large supply of far Southern peaches; very few are fancy, and only such reach top quotations; most sales are at $1@$1.50, and many of common quality go still lower. A few Troth from Maryland and Delaware arrived to-day, mostly small and lacking color and selling slowly; common early kinds drag at low prices. Southern pears unchanged in absence of fresh receipts; near-by cooking pears sell slowly as quoted. Sour cherries meet a light demand at unchanged prices. New plums arriving, and there is not much demand for them. Southern grapes are dull, even best moving slowly at irregular prices, and poor stock is not worth expenses. Blackberries, huckleberries, and raspberries continue to sell at extremely low figures. Currants about steady for choice sound, but many are still soft and leaking; such have to go at any offer. Muskmelons of really fine quality are in fair demand, but much of the supply is poor, and such is offered at very low figures; some lots are about worthless. Watermelons have been scarce and firm, but close more plenty and declining prices at the close somewhat unsettled. We quote: Apples, near-by, hand-picked, per bbl, $1.25@$1.75; do windfalls, $1.25@$1.75; peaches, far South-ern, fancy, per carrier, $1.75@$2; do, fair to prime, $1@$1.50; do, inferior, 60@75c; Maryland and Delaware Troth, per basket, 60@75c; do, common early kinds, 40@65c; per crate, 50c@$1; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $2@$3.50; cooking pears, per bbl, $1.50@$2; cherries, sour, per basket, 40@50c; plums, Wild Goose, per quart, 4@6c; common, small, 3@3½c; Japanese, Florida, per carrier, $1.50@$2; grapes, Southern, Niagara, per 25-lb case, $1.50@$2.25; do, Delaware, $1.75@$2.25; dd, Moore's Early, $1.50@$1.75; ordinary sorts, in baskets, 15@20c; do, poor to fair, all kinds, per carrier, 50@75c; blackberries, up-river, per quart, 6@7c; Jersey, 2@5c; gooseberries, per quart, 3@5c; huckleberries, State and Pennsylvania mountain, 6@8c; Jersey, 5@6c; Maryland and Delaware, 3@6c; North Carolina, 4@5c; currants, prime, per quart, 4@5c; do, inferior, 1@3c; raspberries, per pint, 2@3c; per 4-to-quart cup, 1@1½c; per 8-to-quart cup, 1½@2c; blackcap, per pint, 1½@3c; muskmelons, Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; Baltimore, per basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, per crate, $1@$1.25; Virginia, Jenny Lind, per bbl, $1.50@$2.50; Christina, $1@$2.50; cantaloupe, 75@$1.50; North Carolina, 50c@$1.50; watermelon, per carload, $120@$200; per 100, $12@$20; pineapples, Florida, Puerto Ricos, each, 10@35c; Queen, per 100, $8@$12; red Spanish, $6@$12. DRIED—Receipts for week: 2,254 pkgs; exports, 1,894 pkgs. Shippers have been unable to draw further orders for evaporated apples, but there has been a quiet jobbing trade from day to day, and the steady reduction of stock has tended to sustain values. The proportion of fancy fruit is now very small, and buyers in search of that grade have paid 6½c; prime to choice apples are jobbing at 5@5½c, generally, while the lower grades are hard to move at any reasonable price. Some business has been done in prime old apples at about 4½c. Bids of 5c are reported on prime new fruit, October delivery; most makers are holding off for a little more time, as the chopped apples left. Some cores and skins are turning up from neighboring markets; jellymakers have paid extreme prices for some of these; more would have been sold at 3½c, but holders ask a higher price. Sun-dried apples are very slow, but without quotable change. Peaches dull and nominal. Raspberries are declining; would be difficult to exceed 15c on the best evaporated stock. Cherries have had dull sale. Not much old stock left, and only a few new have arrived as yet; for the latter, 10@10½c is asked as to quality. Huckleberries and blackberries moving in a jobbing way at 6c. California fruits selling slowly. A car of new Royal apricots is held at 8½c. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, quarter-cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3½c; do, State and Western, 2½@3½c; cores and skins, 2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 15c; cherries, 9½@10½c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 6c; plums, State, 4@4½c; do, Southern, 4c; apricots, 8@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@11c; do, unpeeled, 3½@4½c; prunes, 3½@3¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The market declined toward the close of the week under an accumulation of stock, and much lighter trade than was anticipated. Receipts yesterday and to-day were only moderate—11 carloads—and buyers took them fairly. Fowls have advanced again to 10c, and chickens are ½c better, Southern selling at 10@10½c, and ordinary to strictly choice Western at 11@12c. Old roosters are a little firmer. Turkeys are receiving a little more attention. Prime ducks and geese are firm, but there is a dull, heavy market for all the lower qualities. Pigeons neglected and low. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; Spring chickens, choice, 1 to 2 pair to do, average Western, 11@11½c; do, Southern, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, mixed, 8@9c; ducks, Western, 65@80c; do, Southern, 60@65c; geese, Western, 90c@$1.25; do, Southern, 75@$1; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 4,088 pks. The receipts have run very large during the past week, and, while there was a moderate trade to the close of last week, yet it was sufficient to clean the market up closely of all accumulations, and the week closed on Saturday with cleaner floors than for a long time past, and the market in a good, healthy condition. This week (Monday) opened with moderate supplies, and prices of both fowls and chickens were a shade firmer. At the close on Tuesday, while trade was moderate, supplies are light, with invoices of stock on the way quite small, and the feeling is firm on the basis of 10½c for choice dry-picked fowls, with occasional exceptionally fancy lots reaching 11c. Scalded fowls firm at 10c. Western scalded chickens also in request and firm at 12@12½c, with occasional lots selling at 13c. Dry-picked chickens in moderate supply, but very rarely choice; average best lots generally sold at 13@14c, with exceptionally fancy large would bring 15c if here. Near by chickens are mostly of irregular quality, and selling slowly at a wide range, though fancy well grown would bring full prices promptly. Spring chicks receiving a fair demand, but dull and weak. Spring geese in moderate supply, but outlet small, and 18@18½c about all that could be reached. Turkeys sell fairly at steady prices. Choice squabs held firmly, but dark and small, slow and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime, mixed weights, 10c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 16@18c; do, ordinary, 12@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 13@16c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 13@14c; do, small, 11@12c; do, scalded, choice, 12@12½c; do, small, 11c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10½c; do, scalded, 10c; old cocks, 5@5½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12½@15½c; Spring geese, Eastern, 18@18½c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes about steady. ....Potatoes, Southern, 40c@$1; Long Island, $1 @$1.25; sweets, $2@$2.25; cabbage, per 100 pcs, $3.50; onions, new, per bbl, $1@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, 20@75c; cucumbers, per basket, 65c@$1; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very moderate, and only for small lots, at steady prices....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Market very steady, with a fair demand for foreign grades....Dom

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF NORTH SIDE LOTS AT GOOD SUMMER PRICES.

Buyers Expected Bargains, but Competition Changed Their Plans—Out of 124 Lots, 77 Were Sold for $98,020—Neighborhood Owners Among the Most Active Bidders for Syndicate Property—Prices at Other Sales.

Messrs. James L. Wells and Charles A. Berrian offered at auction yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom for the Northern Improvement Company, known locally as the Becker syndicate, 124 lots in the neighborhood of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Street station of the Harlem Railroad. The sale drew a large attendance, including quite a number of men and women residing in that part of the city. Chairs were provided in the salesroom, and everybody prepared for a long session. Those who came out were intent on bargains, a purpose evidently nowise lessened by the comfort assured them of sitting through the sale.

Mr. Wells conducted the sale with much patience and pertinacity. At first, the harder he worked the more deliberately those in front of him fanned themselves. Mr. Wells soon developed the competitive spirit in his audience, and as lively bidding ensued as the weather would justify. He concluded that he had exhausted the crowd's inclination for buying for the day after he had sold 77 lots for $98,020.

The remaining 47 lots may be profitably held, since they include the choice pieces in the syndicate's purchase, on the east side of Webster Avenue, and since the original purchase price has been nearly recovered. There was a sale of 50 lots on May 28, for $70,000, making the total realized $168,000 for 127 lots on a purchase of 177 lots for $180,000. There are 14 lots unsold on Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets; 4 lots on Webster Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets, and 4 lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, beginning at the northwest corner of Park Avenue. The remaining lots unsold are less choice, but they would alone probably return the syndicate its outstanding investment. Considering that the syndicate purchase was a recent one and that property sales in down-town salesrooms are slow at present, the results obtained are far from discouraging.

Michael J. McDermott of Tremont bought 6 lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, east of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100 feet, at $1,900 each. John T. Meehan of Park Row bought 3 other lots in that block, paying $3,850 for the corner of Park Avenue and $1,950 each for two inside lots. Henry M. Baird of 111 Broadway bought 2 lots on Park Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for $1,230 each. The next lot sold for $1,200, and the next, at the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for $1,900. David Schnidner of 1,688 Third Avenue buying both lots. William Hodson of Mount Hope bought 4 lots on Park Avenue, south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, at $1,200 each, and a gore lot adjoining brought $825. Six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street brought $4,100 for the corner of Park Avenue, to J. John Brandt of 1,444 Seventh Avenue, and from $2,000 to $2,125 for inside lots. Richard O'Gorman paid $2,000 for the next lot to the corner. J. W. Mellert of Morris Avenue bought 3 lots in that block.

Six lots were sold on the west side of Webster Avenue, covering the block between One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Streets. Leopold Hutter of East Seventy-ninth Street bought the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street for $3,125, and Peter Handibold of Tremont bought the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street for $4,025. Prices for inside lots ran from $2,100 to $2,325. Ernst Wenigmann of Morris Avenue bought five lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, west of Webster Avenue, each 25 by 100, for $900 each. Booker & Dunn, real estate agents of Tremont, bought the next two lots in the block for $940 each. Peter Andros, on the north side of the street, for $540; also two inside lots in Ford Street, west of Webster Avenue, for $780 and $775, and two inside lots on the north side of Ford Street for $350 and $550. N. Walters paid $900 for a lot on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, west of Webster Avenue.

J. Sheridan of Valentine Avenue bought two full lots on that avenue for $1,325 each. Leopold Hutter bought the corner of Tiebout Avenue and Ford Street for $310. E. R. Eckerly of Tremont bought a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, west of Webster Avenue, for $925. Tiebout Avenue lots, on north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, sold for $960 and $1,000. William P. Rooney of Thomas Street bought two corners of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Tiebout Avenue, paying $320 for one and $250 for the other. He also bought a lot adjoining each corner at $485 and $440.

Proceedings recorded in the Register's Office yesterday, the consideration in each being nominal, it appeared that Richard Deeves, the builder, and Ferdinand Kurzman, a lawyer and real estate operator, were partners of the late Mayer Kahn in the ownership of the Everett House, at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. Each had one-third interest in the property, which was held in Mr. Kahn's name for convenience of transfer. Even Mr. Kahn's attorneys do not seem to have known that he had associates in the purchase.

There were several sales in the Trinity Building yesterday in addtion to the north side sale above reported. Mr. James L. Wells sold in partition the property at the northwest corner of Beech Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 96 by 100, with one-story stable and basement frame building on westerly end, to John Diehl for $6,850. Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure 222 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 335 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brownstone tenement, to Julia Casper, for $8,050.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold in foreclosure 428, 430, 432, 434, and 436 East Sixty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 236.11 feet west of Avenue A, five five-story brick tenements, the first 26.9 by 100.5, and the others each 26.10 by 100.5. Nicholas Walden bought No. 428 for $14,500, S. Black bought No. 430 for $14,225, R. Rausch bought No. 432 for $14,425, G. M. Crombie bought No. 434 for $14,600, and L. Baum bought No. 438 for $14,400.

W. Praeger and P. Loewenfeld have purchased from Mary A. Grace No. 133 Avenue C, four-story brick tenement, lot 20 by 75 feet. Max Marx has sold to H. H. Nell Nos. 708 and 710 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, two three-story frame apartment houses, lots each 25 by 103 feet, for $9,500.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, 16 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.9, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,125.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, plot on Eleventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 100, with a two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,655.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 1,533 Madison Avenue, east side, 17.7 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.8 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,255.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, lots 45.5 by 100 by 48.9% by 100.0%, on east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Alexander Cameron of 76 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost, $19,000.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, for a one-story brick wagon shed, by Godfrey Knocke of 501 East Seventy-first Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 476 and 478 Boulevard, for a two-story brick hotel, by Christian Kruse of 129 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $22,000.

No. 61 Beekman Street, by Ellis D. Bartlett, owner, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $600.

No. 183 Essex Street, by H. F. Schilling of 220 East Houston Street, owner, alterations to a one-story brick store; cost, $250.

No. 90 Eldridge Street, by Nauss Brothers of 87 Second Avenue, owners, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and hotel; cost, $150.

No. 495 Washington Street, by Nathaniel B. Powers of Lansingburg, N. Y., owner, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 171 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, by John R. Hawkins of Mountainville, N. Y., owner, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,974 Amsterdam Avenue, by William F. Buckley of 1 and 3 Broad Street, owner, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $400.

No. 114 Perry Street, by Alfred J. Adams of 33 West Thirtieth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

No. 154 Sullivan Street and 60 Macdougal Street, by St. Anthony's Church, 151 Thompson Street, alterations to three four-story brick schools and convent; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, by Mary A. Kelly of Wakefield, owner, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 14.

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x 99.11; John H. Leith and others to Fannie Hall $18,500

134TH ST, 205 West; Louis Leffler to John H. Leith and another 1

98TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 53x100.11; John O. Baker and wife to Dexter B. Horton 26,500

123D ST, 248 West; Henry Brase to Eliza A. Brase 1

WEBB ER AV, w s, 450.4 ft n of 179th St, 50x105.11; John J. Brady and wife to Eliza Van Schaick 1

AUTHUR ST, n s, Lots 872 and 873, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Levi H. Mace to Henry Schmitz 4,050

BROADWAY, s e corner of Duane St, 20.3 x86.3x22.4x85.7; Trustees, &c., to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c. (correction) 190,000

BAXTER ST, s; Barler Silverstone to Fannie Epstein 1

GREENE ST, 186 and 188; Gustav Lange and wife to Caroline Brinley 500

15TH ST, 236 West; Paul Obalski and wife to George Eichler 40,000

92D ST, 117 East; Charles Dempsey to Eliza C. Dempsey and another 1

BLEECKER ST, 105; Emanuel Hellner and others to Gustav Lange 100

138TH ST, 834 East; Louis F. Werner to Barbara Boehm 23,000

MADISON ST, s s, 239.11 ft e of Scammel St, 25.6x84.10x23.6x99.1; Samuel Goldstein and wife to Isaac S. Brein 1

80TH ST, 153 West; William Drought and wife to Daniel F. Alpaugh and another 100

102D ST, 203 and 205 West; Lewis H. Baker and wife to James J. Crowe 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 644.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.3; Frank B. Mesick and wife to William Limmer 1

STIFFORD ST, 141; Minnie Berkowitz to Leopold Grossman 1

18TH AV, n s, Lot 544, map of village of Wakefield; Margaret Crawford to Mary C. Varian 1

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 113th St, 150.10x143x irregular; the Brainerd Quarry Company to the Dempsey & Smith Company 100

90TH ST, 159 and 161 East; Sarah J. Gleason, executrix of John P. Gleason, to Leopold Kaufmann 38,000

CEDAR PLACE, s s, 45 ft w of Tinton Av, 50x100; Sarah C. Curry to Maria Grandmont 1

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 20x96.7x 19.2x98.2; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Emma Mechmann 1

132D ST, s s, 138.3 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x99.11; John B. Cole and wife to Thomas E. Waring 100

132D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x99.11; same to same 100

132D ST, s s, 218 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x99.11; same to same 100

109TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; John Holt to Philip Bohnet 1

1ST AV, e s, 2,030; Austin Gunnison and wife to William F. Auerbach 1

111TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Maximilian Bechtler, as executor, Minnie Kuchler, ½ part 10,500

123D ST, 436 East; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Andrew Prose 3,500

Recorded Leases.

BOETZKES, Helen, to Max Goodman; 978 3d Av, 2¾ years $480

KECKEISSEN, Mary, and another, executors, to Isiah Lewin; n w corner of Norfolk and Rivington Sts, 5 years 960

VAN BEURON, Henry S., and others to John T. Metcalfe; s s of 14th St, 450 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years 4,200

WIESEBROCK, Elizabeth, to Henry Spall; 2,093 2d Av, 4 9-12 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, James J., and wife to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer, deceased; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also n s of 102d St, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) $60,000

BROWN, James J., and wife to Mark Ash; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,900

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Gustav Lange; 105 Bleecker St, and 186 and 188 Greene St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 52,500

BOEHM, Barbara, to August Kohl; s s of 138th St, 133.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25 years 4,500

CLANCY, Sarah A., to George E. Hoe; s e corner of Convent Av and 146th St, 3 years 1,000

CARY, Alanson, and wife to Henry Applington; s s of 20th St, 302.3 ft e of 8th Av, being 232 to 238 West 29th St, 1½ months 12,000

COWLEY, Mary J., Edward S., John R., and Emily, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n e s of 21st St, 210.6 ft n w of 3d Av, 5 years 17,000

CROWN, Mary, and husband to Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; s s of 49th St, 78 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 8,000

DEMPSEY & SMITH CO. to Brainerd Quarry Company; s w corner of Pleasant Av and 113th St, 1 year 25,000

EICHLER, George, to Paul Obalski and wife; s s of 15th St, 256 West, installments 8,600

FRANKE, William B., and wife to Albert Franke; n s of 129th St, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 7,000

GAINES, Furman V., to Mary A. Hecker, general guardian, &c.; s w corner of 109th St and Columbus Av, 3 years 40,000

GAINES, Furman V., to Max Hessberg; 109th St, s w corner of Columbus Av, 1 year 5,000

HERRMANN, Katharina, to Johanna Kaiser; w s of Avenue A, 69 ft s of 17th St, 3 years 2,000

HEINTZ, John C., and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n w corner of Washington Av, 208.1 ft s of 169th St, 1 year 10,000

HORTON, Dexter B., to John O. Baker; n s of 98th St, 172 ft e of West End Av, (two mortgages,) demand 50,500

HASLAM, Martha S., and husband to George H. Siller; s s of 21st Av, 205 ft w of 3d St, 2 years 450

HICKS, Rachel, and wife to Hannah W. Fardon; s e s of 3d Av, 85 ft n e of 189th St, 5 years 2,500

JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 92d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 18,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., and wife to Charles A. Bristed; n s of 45th St, 401.3 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 2,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Jonas Weil and wife; 159 and 161 East 90th St, 1 year 10,000

KRANKY, David, and Harris Fine and wives to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 95 East Broadway, 5 years 30,000

SAME to same; 83 Henry St, installments 27,000

LIMMER, William, to Frank B. Mesick; e s of Kirkside Av, 644.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years 900

LYMAN, William, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n w corner of 126th St and 5th Av, 1 year 10,000

LAMB, Thomas, and wife to the New-York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Summit St, 773 ft e of Marion St, installments 3,250

LEFFLER, Louis, to Philip Hano; 205 West 134th St, 3 years 1,000

LANGE, Gustav, to Emanuel Hellner and others; n e corner of Bleecker and Greene Sts, 1 year 32,500

LAWSON, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Grand Boulevard, 50.11 ft s of 112th St, 2 years 10,000

LEFFLER, Louis, to Mary C. Barstow; 205 West 134th St, 3 years 8,000

McCARTHY, Joseph, to Franklin Schwab; n s of 131st St, 368.4 ft w of 5th Av, 1 month 300

MURTAUGH, James, and wife to Joseph Ine Van Boskerck; s s of 42d St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 15,000

MACE, Margaret J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of West End Av and 102d St, 3 years 75,000

MURPHY, John J., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Westchester Av, 176 ft s w of Forest Av, 3 years 18,000

METZLER, John, and wife to Carrie V. Pratt; w s of Valentine Av, 324.4 ft s of 180th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 7,500

SAME to Harry Overington; w s of Valentine Av, 174.5 ft s of 180th St, demand 1,130

SAME to Magdalena Keck; same property, demand 2,500

NIEMO, Louis, and wife to Washington Wetzler; w s of Madison Av, 77.4 ft s of Tallmadge St, 1 year 425

RUSSELL, Archibald D., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 26 West 32d St, 1 year 5,000

SULZER, Mary E., and others, executors of Susan R. Lawton, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 76th St, 262 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 17,500

SIEGEL, Jacob, jr., to the German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Washington Av, 177 ft s of 169th St, 1 year 6,500

SCHNITZ, Henry, to Levi H. Mace; n s of Arthur St, Lots 872 and 873, map of Laconia Park 3,550

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EVANgelical Lutheran Church to Christian Putger; s s of 153d St, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 2,667

SAME to same; s s of 153d St, 625 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 1,333

TREMBERGER, George, and wife to John W. Cornish; n w corner of Wall and Forest Avs; also part of Lot 32, map of Village of Eltona, demand 200

VAN SCHAICK, Eliza, to James McIntyre; s w corner of Webster Av and Samuel, or 180th, St, 2 years 2,000

SAME to Alice E. Worthington; same property, 2 years 500

WEISS, Jacob, and wife to John Leffler; w s of Avenue A, 50.4 ft n of 78th St, 2 years 4,000

WOLTERS, John F., and wife to Andrew Himmel; w s of Forest Av, 237.1 ft n of Home St, 5 years 2,150

WHITE, Honora E., to the Colonial Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lots 320 and 321, map of property of F. P. and H. A. Forster, 24th Ward, secures bond 500

WARING, Thomas E., to the United States Trust Company; s s of 132d St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, (three mortgages,) 5 years 60,000

WAUER, Herman, to Harlem Savings Bank of New-York, n s of 170th St, 39.9 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year 3,000

YOUNG, James P., and wife to Charles Busett; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 870

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALGER, William G., to Stewart C. Alger. $1,300

ASHLEY, Edward E., to Frederick G. Sutton 2,400

BACON, Francis M., Sr., to Francis M. Bacon, Sr. and Jr., executors, &c., of Edward Baldwin 20,000

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to Elizabetha Ohlweiler 2,000

CAVINATO, Guidetta, to Jacob Ruppert. 1,000

PARK, Albert E., to Guidetta Cavinato. 1

SPEIR, Gilbert M., referee, to State Trust Company, (three assignments) 62,895

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany 20,000

WHITMAN, Reginald, and others, executors of James Monteith, to Union Dime Savings Institution 9,000

YOUNG, William H., to executors of Maria T. Sabine 22,000

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, n e corner of 60th St, 20x100; William H. Smith and another against Ella Rosenblatt. (foreclosure of lien.)

GRAND ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 50.6x75; Caroline M. Hilliard and another against Catherine E. Cochran and others, (partition.)

94TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x 100.8; Samuel D. McChesney and another against Georgia A. Chapin, (warrant of attachment.)

94TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x 100.8; Delia M. Davenport and another against same, (same action.)

111TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Rosa Steiber against Minnie Kuchler, (to declare a lien.)

5TH AV, w s, entire front from 54th to 55th Sts, —x100; Frederick Berenbroick against St. Luke's Hospital of New-York City and another, (to establish vendee's lien.)

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 50 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; Tiebout Av, w s, 150 ft s of Clark St, 25x100, and Tiebout Av, w s, 100 ft s of Clark St, 25x100; Edwin E. Dickinson, as receiver, &c., against William H. Duncan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, 20 to 26, and 103 and 105 West 60th St; Arnold Feldstein against Emma C. Simes and others, (action to appoint receiver.)

BLEECKER ST, n s, between Macdougal and Minetta Sts, being Lots 6 and 7, map of property of Robert Benson, 8th Ward; Carrie Hohoff against Thomas B. Pierce and others, (partition.)

COLUMBUS AV and 105th St, s e corner, 100.11x 100; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, &c., against James McNeill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 105th St, 100.11x 47.6; same against Louis Rossi and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

80TH ST, 181 and 183 West; Beer & Hess against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor $215

61ST ST, 54 East; John Hyslop against Meyer L. Rhein, owner and contractor. 489

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x100; Frederick Brandt against Margaret Sanders, owner and contractor. 60

SPRING ST, n w corner of Varick St, 72x160; Bernard McQuillan against Trinity Church Corporation, owner; Thomas C. Weeks, contractor 344

161ST ST, 633 East; Patrick F. McCarthy against Edwin Fisher, owner; Thomas Callwell and another, contractors 43

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 175x100.11; Peterson & Corbett against David Steinfeld, owner and contractor. 80

96TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; J. W. Miller against John Cotter, owner and contractor 275

142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 46x 100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Thomas J. Kelly, owner and contractor; Catherine M. Kelly, contractor 82

STANTON ST, 220; Solomon Harris to Joseph Goodman, owner and contractor 1,404

109TH ST, s s, about 100 ft w of Columbus Av; Chesire Lime Company against David Christie, owner, and Fraser & Morrison, contractors 221

SPRING and VARICK STS, n w corner, 72x160; Expanded Metal Fireproof Construction Company against Trinity Church Corporation, owner; Henry C. Weeks, contractor 1,424

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 75 ft n of 9th St, —x —; William's Bridge; George Fossing against M. Odell, owner; Ezra B. Hitchcock, contractor 22

PROSPECT AV, 740 to 736, and 1,024 to 1,030 East 156th St; Spencer & Bushmiller against the Crawford Building Company, owners and contractors 202

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4% MONEY.

Unlimited funds to loan on New York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LEON BLUM, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, defendants.—Summons, with notice.—(No. 2).

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 8th, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, New-York.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear, or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of six thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and 82-100 dollars, with interest from May 19th, 1896, and with costs of this action.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendants Leon Blum, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 23rd day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, June 23rd, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, New-York. je24-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID F. CASEY against JOSEPH L. PARRAGA, FERDINAND M. THIEROT, as executor of the will of MARIE T. MARCH and FRANCES A. WHIPPLE, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 17th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph L. Parraga: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of June, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city, Dated New-York, June 20th, 1896.

JOHN WHALEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. je22-2aw3wW

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of New-York.—In the matter of the application of the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co. for authority to change its name to the Payn Engraving Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Clark and Geiger Photo Engraving Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, County of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Payn Engraving Company.

Dated New-York, July 13, 1896.

CLARK AND GEIGER PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.,
by
E. L. PAYN, President.
jy15-law6wW

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES, WITH ALL IMprovements, to rent up to the 1st of May, 1897, with the option of purchase at PRESENT PRICES, within that time) 8 or 9 rooms and bath, with plot 50x150, close to depot, &c.; RENT, $30. Apply to F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Mason, 6 to 12 East 58th St.
Apartments to let.
Fully equal to corner.
Handsomely decorated; hardwood trimmed.
Steam heat; Elevators all night.
E. A. to CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARRY, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William E. Gilhooly, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1896. HORACE M. BARRY, Executor. WM. E. GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City. jy15-law6mW

BLOOMFIELD, ELEANOR V. M.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jessie Bloomfield, John C. Bloomfield, Thomas B. Bloomfield, and Charles A. Bloomfield, send greeting:

Whereas, Jessie Bloomfield of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of February, 1882, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELEANOR V. M. BLOOMFIELD, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
IRA B. WHEELER, Attorney for Petitioner, 7 Beekman St., New-York City. je17-law6wW

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James C. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McCONNELL, Administrators. my13-law6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-law6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-law6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next. —Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-law6mW

DE GARMO, LAWRENCE BROOKES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE BROOKES DE GARMO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. MAURICE L. SITTIG, JACKSON BIDDLE, JAMES BROOKES WELSH, Executors. ROBINSON, BIDDLE & WARD, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City ap22-law6mW

DECENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 255 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. MAGINNIS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-law6mW

DANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VANVESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. ANABEL WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-law6mW

DETA, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April, 1896. AUGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Administrators, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-law6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-law6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all pers